

If We Do Not Win
Abroad We Shall
Have to Fight at
Home.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

HOME
EDITION

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TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

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WILSON ISSUES WORLD EMBARGO

RUSH CHICAGO TROOPS SOUTH, GEN. BELL ASKS

Regiments Preparing for Action; To Leave Soon.

Chicago yesterday swung into the full activity of preparation for actual war. From armories and camps came indications that many of the men from Illinois who are to fight in the war for democracy will within a few days be in full stride toward the front.

The federalized national guard of the state is to get quick action, it was indicated. Within a few days some of the organized forces will be on the way to France. Unexpected action by regular army officials stirred other regiments into preparation for immediate departure for the training camps. Following are the day's developments as they affect Illinois troops:

The war department was asked by Gen. Bell, in command at Houston, Tex., to send Illinois units of the national guard to the camp at once. Those regiments named are the First and Third infantry, the former divided now between Camp Grant at Rockford and the camp at Cicero, and the Second field artillery and the First engineers, now encamped in Chicago. The war department is expected to act on the request at once.

ARTILLERY PACKS UP.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery, formerly the First Illinois on information received, packed all equipment and prepared to entrain at Thursday for Mineola, L. I., where they will form part of the "Rainbow division," soon to sail for the French front. Sixty-nine men were transferred from the Second artillery to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

The first of the small army of regular and reserve officers arrived at Camp Grant, Rockford, where they will train the men of the new army, who start for the camp on Sept. 5. Gen. Barry, in command at Rockford, detailed officers to their regiments and divisions and assigned them to barracks.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-two men arrived at Fort Sheridan and enter the second reserve officers' camp. They set a record by beginning drills the first day and already have made further progress than was accomplished in a week at the first camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT SILENT.

While Gen. Bell's request sent the national guardmen into the activity of preparation, the war department was silent last night so far as official orders were concerned.

It is the war department which determines the movement of troops, and Gen. Bell's recommendations are not to be construed as official orders. But they may be taken as an indication that the camp at Houston is ready for the troops and that the other regiments will follow in rapid order.

Concerning the First infantry, the general impression had been that this regiment would be retained for guard service at Rockford. This opinion was shaken by the fact that no advance company has been ordered to Camp Leavenworth. No orders were received by Col. Sanborn last night setting aside the orders to move to Camp Grant, and unless such orders are received before 10 o'clock this morning, it was said, the regiment to Rockford will proceed.

Another recommendation, if followed by the war department, will convert the Sixth infantry into the Fourth field artillery. This is a downstate regiment and it had not sent an advance detail to the camp at Houston. The recommendation was made so as to give Illinois a full brigade of artillery. Since the First artillery was designated to go to France, Illinois has been one regiment short of a full brigade.

EIGHTH GOES SOUTH?

Indications are that the Eighth infantry will be a member of the camp at Houston. No orders have come from the war department rescinding the order to send the regiment south and all provisions are being made at Houston to accommodate the men. Gen. Bell said last night the situation was "name now as it was before the riot caused by the Negro troops."

"I see no reason why the Eighth regiment should not be sent down," Gen. Bell was quoted in a dispatch last night. "They have always behaved themselves. I am sure they will handle them without any trouble. I will make no recommendations to the department about the regiment yet. The people of Houston showed last Thursday."

(Continued on page 3, column 3.)

FIGURE IN BILLIONS

Huge Total Shown in Detailed Statement of Nation's Receipts and Expenditures for One Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Details of the government's expenditures for war and all other purposes for the fiscal year 1917-18 and the method by which the money to meet these expenditures will be raised, as roughly estimated today by Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee, are:

EXPENDITURES	
Loans to allies.....	\$ 7,000,000,000
Current expenses.....	1,300,000,000
Shipping board.....	1,000,000,000
All war expenses.....	10,000,000,000
Total.....	\$19,300,000,000

REVENUE.

Allied loan bonds.....	\$ 7,000,000,000
Revenue laws.....	3,000,000,000
War certificates.....	2,000,000,000
War bonds.....	2,000,000,000
New bonds.....	2,000,000,000
Certificates.....	2,000,000,000
Total.....	\$19,300,000,000

A total of \$20,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness will be authorized in the pending bill. Since these certificates are not intended as permanent revenue but to meet emergency treasury conditions, they are not included in the total amount of revenue to be raised.

MELROSE PARK OFFICIAL HELD AS \$22,555 SHORT

H. C. Giles, Veteran Collector, Seized After Audit.

Henry C. Giles, collector for the village of Melrose Park since 1901, and a respected resident for more than forty years, was arrested yesterday after an expert accountant had gone over the collector's books for a number of years and found shortages amounting to \$22,555.02.

The report of the finding of the auditor, who went over the books from 1905 to 1917, was read at the meeting of the village board last night, and today, according to President Charles J. Wolf, he will turn over the case to State's Attorney Heyne.

Collector Locked Up.

Giles, who is 63 years old and lives at 1114 Seventeenth avenue, Melrose Park, was locked up at the Oak Park police station.

Village employees who have been associated more or less closely with Giles for many years declared last night that they did not believe the aged collector had taken the money for his own use. They even intimated that it had been taken without his knowledge and the books altered by some one who may have had access to them more or less freely. Investigation of these theories, they said, has already been started.

Good Record Cited.

In support of their idea they cited the fact that Giles' paper and notion business netted him several hundred dollars a month, and that in no way had he appeared to live beyond his income. The impossibility of his having spent \$22,555 upon himself in the time covered by the investigation was particularly emphasized. Giles asserts his innocence. Giles was charged in the warrant with the embezzlement of \$22,000, the writ being sworn out before Justice Frank McKee of Oak Park by Henry C. Halstead, the accountant who had been engaged by the village finance committee to check over the books.

Halstead was engaged to go over the accounts of the collector for 1917, his work being the annual audit made each year by the board. For the first time in all the years that Giles had been collector discrepancies were found in his accounts in the special accounting. These discrepancies varied from \$5 to \$150.

Confession Reported.

The auditor called on the collector and told him of the shortages. After a denial, Giles, according to Halstead, is said to have admitted a shortage amounting to \$10,000.

The warrant was conferred with George Glos, James Gary and John Cantore, members of the finance committee, and went over the books as far back as 1906. This work was completed yesterday and the total shortage was made known.

The warrant for the arrest of Giles was then sworn out.

Up to a late hour his friends had been unable to find a bondsman for him. Justice McKee had fixed the bond at \$7,000. Politics, it was intimated by Giles' friends, may be found to have played a part in the investigation of his books.

19 BILLIONS IS WAR COST TO U. S. ONE YEAR

\$3 to Be Raised by Taxes to Every \$7 in Bonds.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The full financial program of the United States government for the fiscal year 1917-18, which practically will amount to the first year of the war, was revealed today by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee of the house, showing that it will require approximately \$19,300,000,000 to run the government during the year, or approximately fifteen times as much as in an ordinary year.

According to Chairman Kitchin's estimates, based, it is understood, on figures submitted to him by the treasury department, the first year cost of the war to the United States, exclusive of loans to the allies and expenses of the shipping board, will be about \$10,000,000,000.

FUTURE GENERATIONS TAXED.

Loans to the allies will aggregate \$7,000,000,000, the expenses of the shipping board about \$1,000,000,000, and the ordinary expenses of the government will swell the total to \$19,300,000,000.

In raising the revenue to meet this great cost, the treasury department has recommended, and the finance committee of the house and senate have tentatively agreed, that the proportion of money to be raised by taxation to the money to be raised by bond issues will be about 3 to 7.

Of the money to be raised all but \$2,000,000,000 is provided for in bills already passed or bills now pending before the senate or before the house committee. The pending bond bill before the ways and means committee authorizes over \$7,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$4,000,000,000 is to take up bonds formerly authorized to be issued at a lower rate of interest, contained in the proposed new issue of \$4,000,000,000.

4 BILLIONS IN CIRCULATION.

A total of \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, or 40 percent of certificates of indebtedness, was authorized several months ago by the first bond bill. Of this amount \$3,000,000,000 would be taken up by the pending bill, leaving \$2,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness which will be issued to raise revenue.

In addition \$2,000,000,000 worth of a new kind of bonds, called war savings certificates, is to be authorized by a pending bill, along with \$2,000,000,000 more in certificates of indebtedness to be used as a safety margin for the treasury department and not necessarily to be issued.

This would make a total of \$4,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness which will be in circulation practically all the time and thus would be counted as permanent revenue, while the other half would be used only when necessary and would not be counted as a part of the permanent revenue.

MAKING OF BOND BILL.

The pending bond bill which the ways and means committee discussed informally today, but put over until tomorrow when Secretary McAdoo will be called before the committee to explain it, contains provision for \$11,338,945,400, distributed as follows:

Proposed new loan to the allies.....	\$ 4,000,000,000
To take up allied loans authorized in previous bill at a lower rate of interest.....	3,000,000,000
War savings certificates.....	2,000,000,000
New certificates of indebtedness.....	2,000,000,000
To take up miscellaneous bond issues, as follows:	
Panama canal bonds.....	200,000,000
Nitrate plant.....	20,000,000
Shipping board.....	1,000,000,000
Danish West India, Alaskan railroad, and Mexican harbor bonds.....	130,000,000
Naval construction.....	130,000,000
Refunding Panama par cents, due in 1918.....	50,000,000
Total.....	\$11,338,945,400

ON PORTAL SAVINGS PLAN.

The war savings certificates provided for in the bill are much like short time, small denomination bonds put out by the French and British governments. It is stipulated that such bonds shall not run longer than five years and that they may be discounted in advance of maturity at any time in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. No person would be permitted to buy more than \$100 worth of the bonds at one time.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the plan is to put these bonds out through the postal savings system, as far as possible. They would bear probably 5 per cent interest.

LOST GEMS TURN LAKE FOREST UPSIDE DOWN

Friendships Are Nearly Broken Up; Cook Saves the Day.

Five of the first families of Lake Forest—the De Koven Howens, the Edwards, the Pollocks, the Lawrence Villes, the John Stacks and the William J. Blacks—brought a whole sign of relief last night. And now, if one wishes to start something one needs only to approach them and whisper:

"The diamond necklace."

It was a mystery of mysteries. It caused wives to suspect their husbands and families their neighbors and friends each other. Last night no one would say whether Mrs. Black's diamond necklace is worth \$1,000 or \$30,000; it was lost and it has been returned. Selah.

As It Was in the Beginning.

Mrs. Black was inspecting houses to rent. Mr. Black, who is traffic manager of the Santa Fe railroad, was busy so she went alone. She stepped in the house of Mrs. Lawrence Viles, who is the summer tenant of Mrs. Pollock. She thought she might take the house upon the conclusion of Mrs. Viles' occupancy, so she investigated it thoroughly. A number of women had visited the house upon the suggestion of Mrs. Pollock. Among those who had made inquiry was Mrs. Bowen.

Well! When Mrs. Black had emerged from her inspection and walked a short distance she discovered the loss of her diamond necklace. Not long afterward some one called Mrs. Pollock on the telephone.

"This is the Viles residence," some one said. "A necklace has been found here. Do you remember who it was you sent here to look at the house?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Pollock. "Mrs. De Koven Bowen asked about the house and I requested her to visit. She said she would notify her you have found the necklace."

Such a Curious Thing!

Yesterday Mrs. Stack lunched with Mrs. Black in Chicago.

"Such a curious thing," said Mrs. Black. "I was house hunting in Lake Forest and I lost my diamond necklace."

"O and Mrs. Stack," too bad. But just a moment. Mrs. Pollock said she one had been lost in her house occupied by Mrs. Viles, but she thought it must have been Mrs. Bowen's."

Mrs. Stack telephoned to Mrs. Pollock about the missing necklace of Mrs. Black. Mrs. Pollock referred her to Mrs. Viles. Mrs. Stack called up Mrs. Viles.

"Necklace? necklace?" repeated Mrs. Viles. "Certainly no necklace found in my house."

"Why, I heard from Mrs. Pollock that a necklace had been found there."

"Mrs. Viles told Mr. Viles."

"I'll see about that," said Mr. Viles, as he called up Mrs. Pollock about it.

"Quite right," said Mr. Pollock cheerfully. "It was lost by Mrs. Black in your house and found there. I am informed."

"Never heard of such a thing," said Mr. Viles. "The idea! A diamond necklace! Lost in my house!"

"It is certainly beyond me," said Mrs. Viles.

At that moment a meek voice sounded. "Did some one ask for the necklace?"

"It was the cook from the Viles' kitchen."

"What do you know about it?" demanded the master.

"I found it," said the cook.

**H. P. CRANE MEETS
WIFE IN GOTHAM?**

Apparently the beautiful Mrs. Herbert P. Crane, formerly Refractor Elita Pitt, has decided to take the initiative in the move for a marital peace.

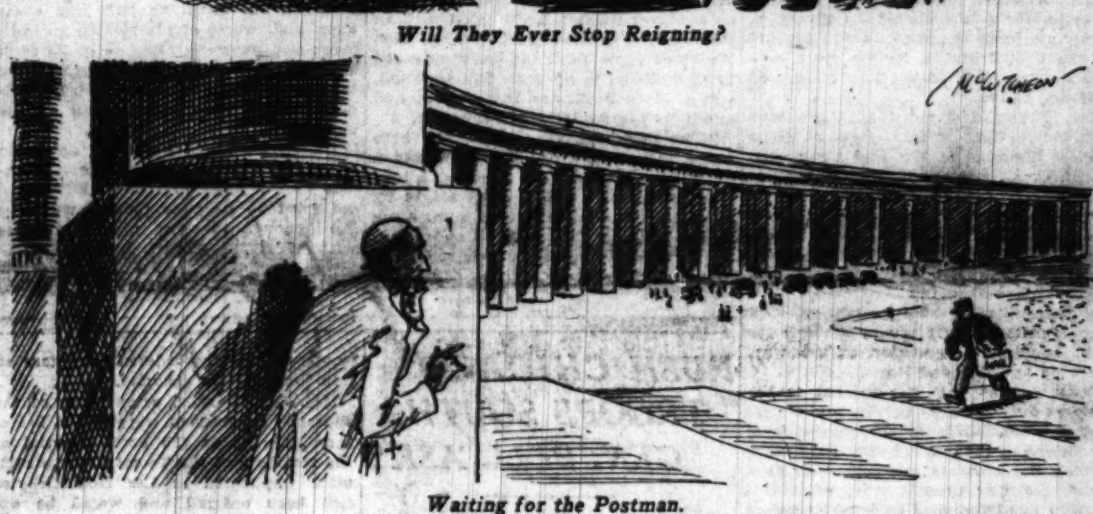
She left the Blackstone hotel Friday on the Twentieth Century for the Waldorf, New York, where her husband, one of the late Richard T. Crane, the "iron master," was reported to have journeyed from Atlantic City the day previous.

Advice from New York last night, however, indicates that although the 60 year old husband of the young Costa Rican wife, while receiving mail from the Waldorf, is not registered there. Mrs. Crane, who is four decades the junior of her husband, seems also mysteriously to have disappeared. Her name does not appear on the hotel register. At the hotel in New York yesterday it was said that Mrs. Crane had left some time between midnight Sunday and Monday morning.

**2 BOOTLEGGERS
KILLED IN FIGHT**

Benton, Ill., Aug. 27.—Two men were shot dead and three others seriously wounded in a battle between bootleggers and Deputy Sheriff Wiley M. Hall and Chief of Police Bird White at Frankfort, near here, tonight.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY



THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

Sunrise, 5:11; sunset, 6:31. Moon sets at 1:36 a. m. Wednesday.
Chicago and vicinity—
Fair and cooler.
Tuesday: Wednesday fair and somewhat warmer; moderate northwest wind, becoming variable Wednesday.
Illinois—Generally fair and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair and somewhat warmer.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)	
Maximum, 11 a. m., Tuesday.....	70
Minimum, 2 a. m., Tuesday.....	59
3 a. m., Tuesday.....	61
4 a. m., Tuesday.....	63
5 a. m., Tuesday.....	65
6 a. m., Tuesday.....	67
7 a. m., Tuesday.....	69
8 a. m., Tuesday.....	71
9 a. m., Tuesday.....	73
10 a. m., Tuesday.....	75
Mean temperature for the 24 hours to 7 p. m., Tuesday.....	67
Normal for the day, 70 to 78.	
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., Tuesday.....	.01
Deficiency since Jan. 1, 1917.....	3.50 inches.
Wind, S. W.; maximum velocity, 30 miles an hour at 10:15 a. m.	
Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 65; 7 p. m., 75.	

YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE.	
Temp.	7 p. m. High. Low.
New York.....	76 82 60 Clear
Boston.....	74 84 58 Clear
St. Louis.....	80 86 66 Cloudy
Minneapolis.....	68 70 58 Fair
San Francisco.....	60 64 54 Fair

The Chicago Advertising Score.

In the week ending Aug. 26th, 1917, Chicago newspapers published the following number of columns of advertising. (The measurement is on the uniform basis of 300 agate lines per column. Figures from the Washington Press, an independent audit bureau.)

Morning and Sunday Papers	
The Tribune.....	366.63 columns
The Herald.....	196.67 columns
The Examiner.....	163.57 columns
Total, 3 morning papers.....	726.87 columns
Evening Papers	
The Daily News.....	677.25 columns
The Journal.....	196.19 columns
The Post.....	181.65 columns
The American.....	169.50 columns
Total, 4 evening papers.....	1,224.59 columns

Advertisements printed in other papers not accepted by The Tribune, 54.73 columns.

The Tribune led for the week, printing more advertising than the other morning papers combined, 24% more than the first evening paper and more than the second, third and fourth evening papers combined.

CONSTABLE KILLS MAN POSING AS SLACKER HUNTER

Two Others Escape on Ice Train Near Fox Lake.

One of three men said to have represented themselves as department of justice detectives searching for men trying to evade army service was shot and killed last night at 8 o'clock at Ingleside, near Fox Lake, by Harry David, village marshal.

The other two men boarded a moving ice train bound for Chicago and escaped. David was notified last night that three men were lurking in some bushes near the Ingleside depot and went to investigate. According to his story one of the men stepped out and covered him with a pistol.

Ordered to Go Back.

"Turn around and go back," the man is said to have commanded.

David turned and as he did so drew his own pistol. Turning back quickly, he shot the man twice, once in the right breast and once in the face. By the side of the body a heavy weapon, described as an "army" pistol, was picked up.

The marshal telegraphed to Graylake, Libertyville, and Roundout to have the authorities watch for the two fugitives. Search of the train at these points failed to reveal the men.

Recognized Later.

It was at first reported that the men had dropped off a Chicago bound train at Ingleside, and, mistaking the marshal for a summer resorter, had tried to hold him up. Not until some time after the killing did villagers recognize the body as one of the three men who had represented themselves as federal officers hunting for slackers.

At Ingleside it is believed that the men were looking the village over for the purpose of burglary or robbery. Ingleside, a village of 100 persons, is recognized as a part of Fox Lake.

Youth Killed Retrieving Kite from Phone Wire

It goes Walter Joseph, 19 years old, 1413 N. Rockey street, Harvey, Ill., his life yesterday when he attempted to disentangle his younger brother's kite, which had been caught in a telephone wire in front of his home. He was electrocuted.

THE WAR

Violent fighting is in progress north of Verdun and along Aisne. Paris reports repulse of foe and capture of 1,100 prisoners.

Rome reports intense struggle on Bainsizza plateau, where the Italians are pushing on despite increased Austrian resistance.

Berlin reports German successes on Dvina and farther south against Roumanians.

Berlin claims repulse of British thrusts in Flanders, but notes increase in artillery fire.

VILLISTAS, TAKEN AFTER MURDERS, SENT TO PRISON

Deming, N. M., Aug. 27.—Seventeen Mexicans, captured by Gen. Pershing's punitive expedition in Mexico last year and accused of participation in the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., pleaded guilty to second degree murder before District Judge R. R. Ryan here today and were sentenced to serve from seventeen to eighty years in the New Mexico penitentiary.

Guadalupe Shaves pleaded not guilty and will be tried at the fall term of court.

The Mexicans have been confined in the jail at Silver City because of the lack of accommodation in Deming. They showed the effects of their long confinement. Some had been suffering from wounds received in the battle following the raid.

The prisoners were taken to Santa Fe tonight.

Three other Mexicans were captured by the American troops. One of them died, a second is sick at Silver City, and a third escaped from the escort in Mexico.

Brothers Found Drowned, Victims in a Reservoir

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27.—A twenty-four hour search for William Cummings, 7 years old, and his little brother, Thomas Cummings, 5 years old, who had been missing from home since yesterday noon ended late this afternoon when the body of the older boy was found floating in the water of the city reservoir. The body of the smaller brother was found with grappling hooks a short time later. The brothers were the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cummings of this city.

EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS TO BE LICENSED

Drastic Order Will Keep All Supplies from Germany.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Sweeping embargo to all the world, designed to give the United States absolute control of its exports for the period of the war, was proclaimed by President Wilson today.

The embargo order absolutely prohibits exports of goods to Germany. It also prohibits the export of all articles of commerce to enemy and neutral countries. It is planned to look after the needs of neutrals by licensed exportations in so far as the United States can do so after caring for its own needs and those of its allies at war against the central powers.

A separate list of commodities included additions to the original embargo order of July 5, which shall be withheld from all nations, allied and friendly countries included, except under licensed shipments. In this list is included fats of all kinds, other foods, construction materials and other articles necessary to the successful prosecution of the war by this government.

NEW BLOW AT GERMANY.

The proclamation makes it clear for the first time that the United States will not permit goods from going to Germany. Neutrals already have been informed, both in notes and in conversations with their representatives in Washington that the United States will see to it that no American goods may be used even to replace indirectly goods shipped from neutral countries to Germany. Some administration officials even favor stopping food shipments to neutrals where the food is used to feed workmen engaged in manufacturing war materials for Germany.

Assumption by the United States of the burden of maintaining the blockade of Germany, in so far as it applies to shipment of American goods, gives this nation an additional responsibility of which the British have sought to be relieved ever since the United States entered the war. The duty of preventing goods shipped from neutrals other than European from reaching Germany will continue to be Great Britain's, since the United States has declared no formal blockade against Germany or her allies.

SEEKS TO CONSERVE GOLD.

The problem of conserving the huge store of gold accumulated by the United States since 1914 is believed to have been met in part by the addition of gold, bullion, currency, and evidences of indebtedness to the list of commodities requiring licenses for export to European countries.

Regulations for the licensing will be promulgated by the secretary of the treasury and enforcement probably will be placed in the hands of treasury employees.

The effect of restriction on gold exports, it is believed, will be to depress still further, temporarily at least, the value of the dollar in international exchange, especially in the neutral countries of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland, where foreign exchange is against American money.

LOW VALUE MYSTIFIES.

Reasons for the comparatively low value of the dollar in these money markets have not been explained entirely to the satisfaction of officials here by the ordinary balance of trade. In the case of Spain the balance of trade is in favor of the United States, yet the exchange rate is heavily in favor of the Spanish peseta.

While the total gold exported to Spain has not been great, it has been sufficiently large to cause an inquiry by officials into the situation and close scrutiny of all transactions involving the shipment of gold to that country.

British and other allied officials have been working with treasury and federal reserve board heads for some time past to devise a method of conserving the American gold supply. Japan, which is withdrawing gold from this country in large shipments from San Francisco, had not been a party to these conferences in the past, but with the arrival here of the Japanese mission it is understood, steps were taken to include its representatives in the informal discussions.

In a statement accompanying the drastic order President Wilson makes it plain that the embargo is not an absolute.

...the prohibition against exports. The president says: "The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not to export prohibition, but to export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the imperial German government."

"After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our own resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

CONTROL ALL ARTICLES.
The two lists have been prepared in the interests of facility and expediency. The first list, applicable to the enemy and his allies, and to the neutral countries of Europe, brings under control practically all articles of commerce, while the second list, applicable to all the other countries of the world, makes only a few additions to the list of commodities controlled by the proclamation of July 9, 1917. It is obvious that a closer supervision and control of exports is necessary with respect to these European neutrals within the sphere of hostilities that is required for those countries further removed.

"The establishment of these distinctions will simplify the administrative processes and enable us to continue our efforts to minimize the interruption of trade."

"No licenses will be necessary for the exportation of coin, bullion, currency and evidences of indebtedness until required by regulations of the treasury by the secretary of the treasury in his discretion."

How to Get License.
With the proclamation and the president's explanation there also was issued a statement outlining procedure of application of export licenses permitting shippers to send certain goods to friendly or allied countries.

The rules date from today and all applications for export licenses must be made to the export administrative board in Washington, D. C., the branch office in New York, or at any of the branch offices of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, where blank application forms may be obtained.

Licenses, it is explained, ordinarily will be good for ninety days, unless revoked prior thereto. At the expiration of that time they must be renewed to be valid.

LABOR LAUNCHES A CAMPAIGN TO CRUSH TRAITORS

A campaign against traitors in the labor movement is urged in the Union Leader, official journal of the American Federation of Labor, published as an editorial headed "Crush the Traitors" as a keynote of the position of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

"In America there cannot be kinds of people, there are Americans and anti-Americans," says the editorial. "We are Americans. There can be no division in the labor movement. This is the American labor movement."

President of the American Federation of Labor and J. G. Phelps-Stokes, former Socialist, both have made an appeal for funds with which to combat the forces of disloyalty which are at work. The fight against treason within the ranks of labor will be carried on in the convention of the alliance to be held in Minneapolis the week of Sept. 3. It is expected that large delegations from the Chicago and Illinois Federations of Labor will attend.

Forest Park will be the scene of a Labor day celebration at which the following will be speakers: John P. Johnson, organizer of the National Labor Defense council; Joseph P. Armstrong, president of the Motion Picture Machine Operators' union; Frank Kasten, president of the United Brick and Clay Workers' America; and Dr. N. K. Krishna, representing the workers of India.

ARREST THIRTY GERMANS FOR WAR PROTEST

Fankton, S. D., Aug. 27.—Thirty Germans, arrested near Tripp, Hutchinson county, S. D., this morning, for alleged violation of the espionage act, were brought here this afternoon in custody of federal officers. The men are charged with having signed a petition to Gov. Norbeck protesting against the draft and the war.

Fears Loyalist Uprising.
Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Returning today from a drive on the highway in fourteen counties of northern Iowa, United States Marshal E. R. Moore and a force of deputies report conditions in some of the German communities anything but satisfactory. Chief Deputy Henly made the prediction that "an uprising of loyal citizens may be expected in Gladbrook and Hubbard if the pro-Germans are not curbed. One hundred towns were visited and five arrests were made."

Socialist Kills Self.
Davenport, Ia., Aug. 27.—William Zinke, aged 28 years, killed himself here Sunday by turning on the gas in his lodging house. Zinke is said to have been secretary of a German-Socialist organization and to have been under surveillance of government agents.

MAYOR OF GARY ISSUES BAN UPON 'PEACE MEETING'
Gary, Ind., Aug. 27.—Mayor R. O. Johnson will use the police force to prevent a peace meeting scheduled to be held at Turner hall Thursday evening. The mayor issued a statement denouncing pacifists and took this stand when the Chicago People's council, headed by James H. Dole, went ahead with the meeting plans after ignoring the county defense council's warning.

"There will be no peace meeting held in Gary," said Mayor Johnson. "At this moment, when all the energies of the nation are being brought to bear to create our national army for the defense of our home land, I do not propose to let a number of people come in here and talk sedition and opposition to our government and its laws."

"Believing that the object of such pacifist gatherings is nothing short of treason and a movement of Germany to secure embarrassment to our government, and knowing that the loyal and patriotic people of Gary would break up their meeting anywhere and at any time, I have issued positive instructions to the chief of police to not permit this gathering."

BRYAN WANTS WAR RUSHED TO QUICK VICTORY

Commoner's Message of Patriotism Thrills Audience.

William Jennings Bryan is for the war. He is for the United States getting into it with every resource it has, and carrying it through to a successful conclusion and doing it just as quickly as it can be done.

That was the message the Commoner gave to Chicago last night in a stirring patriotic address at the north side chautauque.

Mr. Bryan thrilled a big audience that came out despite the rain with the pro-war statements.

Striking the patriotic theme, after he had talked in his best strain of moral and conscience and man's relation to God, he was the old time Bryan of the memorable campaigns, calling upon men and women to serve their country in this great crisis.

No Time for Dissension.
He called upon the people of the nation to stand behind the president and congress, and stand together.

"Now is no time for dissension," he said in the great, resonant voice that rolled over the big audience.

"It is not only our duty to back up the president and the government in this trying hour but it is our duty to back them up in whatever they undertake during this war."

The audience, rising spontaneously to his pro-war declarations, was aroused to cheers. Mr. Bryan, holding them in the hollow of his hands, proceeded to make himself even plainer while they applauded and cheered and shouted approval.

No Peace Till Victory.
"No one can say," he went on, "how long this war will last, but one fact more important than a guess is that no matter whether long or short, the quick end way out of it is straight through it."

Then they went wild. Bryan, smiling back at them, waited for another interval of quiet.

"And," he began again, while the noise ceased on the instant, "the more anxious a person is for peace, the more loyally he should support this government of ours. Every person who is praying for peace should be giving of every aid he is capable in support of the United States, for we shall have peace when this nation has triumphed and not before."

Mr. Bryan declared that those who could not fight should give of their means liberally to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus.

"For these noble agencies will make the lot of our soldiers easier and surround them with the right kind of influences," he said. "We should do everything possible in the line of food production and food conservation, and then furnish all the money we can for the successful prosecution of the war, both by taxation and loans."

"To sustain this government is the solemn duty of every person who stands for the best form of government ever known in the history of the world, and which the world is moving. For, as a result of this present war, after this nation has triumphed as it will triumph and deserves to triumph, autocracy will be overthrown in this world."

Wallace Von Thompson.
Mr. Bryan did not mention Mayor Thompson by name.

"I never resort to personalities," he said, and then added with a smile, "except in extraordinary instances."

"But," he said, "any division here in America as to the prosecution of the war will have a tendency to prolong the war and make it more costly both in money and men. The more prominent a man is the more important that he should avoid anything that can be construed as a violation of a citizen's loyalty to his country."

Mr. Bryan departed last night for a two day speaking trip downstate. He will return to Chicago for two addresses Thursday and Friday nights of this week.

Crushed Between Cars.
John H. Peach of 648 North Spaulding avenue, a street car conductor, was crushed to death last night between two cars in a car barn at West Madison street and Austin avenue.

Ambulance Driver from Chicago Writes of Thrill and Terror of First Battle

No word was received yesterday regarding Christian Gross, the University of Illinois graduate who it is believed may have been killed in the ambulance service in France. At the same time that THE TRIBUNE was attempting to verify rumors emanating from Champagne that the young man had been killed his mother, Mrs. Charles W. Gross of 6107 Kenwood avenue, telephoned THE TRIBUNE to say she had an intuition that something had happened to her son.

Neither the war department, the American ambulance headquarters, nor the Red Cross was able to get any word of young Gross. In his last letter, sent to his mother, Lieut. C. R. Gross of the Twelfth United States cavalry, he described in a vivid manner his first trip to the front and the life that he and his Chicago companions lead.

From His Latest Letter.
Parts of the letter follow: "We have large four speed Berliets," wrote young Gross, "which carry six stretchers. We make the trip to the front in the French last line of trenches. As soon as we jump out of the cars we duck into a dugout or cave."

"To this point the French stretcher bearers bring the wounded from the nearest points in the trenches. There they get the quickest and dirtiest dressing I have ever seen and are shot out into the car outside and we tear out and start out with an awful crash. We get into fourth speed in two seconds and slide down that road with sweat all over us. These posts are never more than 800 or 1,000 yards from the German front line."

In Plain Sight.
"From the post down the road for a little more than three-fourths of a mile we are in plain sight of both trenches, and the road is always shelled to some extent. During attacks by the Germans it gets shell on it within our range of vision as fast as you can blink your eyes. Of course, they fall at different places, but they are coming in that fast. That is in the day trips, which are only made for a man who cannot be held without immediate surgical treatment until nightfall, or where the shell has landed on the small room of the post."

"At night we cannot go nearly so fast. In fact, we never get into fourth speed unless it is getting along toward morning and a bit of light is at hand. The Germans won't fire at an ambulance, but the way the road lays they can't see what it is, and they give the road a few for every dust cloud they see."

Some Chicago Boys.
"Mike Daley is with me on one car; Milt Silver and a fellow from Evanston on another; Hawley Smith is on with an Illinois Delt named Earl Strain; Bob Myers of Hyde Park (and now engaged to Gen. Rose) is on with Bill Gemmill, also of Hyde Park; and Dave Annan and another Chicago Delt are together."

"The days are very quiet, but here along the Chemin des Dames there is a night goes by but what at about a half hour after dark this barrage starts by one side or the other and we know some of the off duty cars may be called out. As soon as the barrage starts, we are hard enough to sleep in such a place without having an eye."

Looted in a Hurry.
"Well, they loaded the cars up in a camp and we were not ordered elsewhere at this time, it was asserted."

Gen. Parker, commander of the southern department, reported to Secretary Baker that the court martial of the members of the Twenty-fourth regiment implicated in the Houston riot had been ordered and would be expected. If the court martial results in establishing the Houston trouble to be due to racial prejudices against the Negro troops, the war department may decide to abandon the plan of sending colored men south and of removing those already there.

Urge Transfer of Eighth Illinois.
Secretary Baker was asked today to order to some other state the company of the Eighth Illinois colored regiment now preparing the camp Houston for the remainder of the Illinois Negro guardsmen. Senator Sheppard of Texas, who made the request, was told the department would give the matter careful consideration.

Arrested as Check Forger.
Fred A. Andrews, formerly a member of the Chicago police and fire departments, living at 1716 Sherman avenue, Evanston, was arrested last night at a party accused of forging checks.

10 Killed Every Minute.
"Here, in twenty minutes 200 men are killed dead as door nails and another 1,000 out of the war with anything from a torn open chest or abdomen to a hand mangled or a piece of iron in the head which will kill it is taken away at the hospital. Does it seem as if it isn't terrible, and then after it is finished, the lines are exactly as they were before."

10 Killed Every Minute.
"We were looking down at all these French guns and the German shells just lighting any place, and particularly on the road we had just come over, and worst of all, had to go back over; and we were trying to be as calm as possible—if you can imagine that when you have a chill, a sweat, a headache, and a sore stomach all at the same time."

"Well, we rolled a cigarette apiece to appear careless, for the Frenchmen here were looking us over as we knew, and we were looking at them as though we were hard enough to sleep in such a place without having an eye."

10 Killed Every Minute.
"Well, they loaded the cars up in a camp and we were not ordered elsewhere at this time, it was asserted."

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DEMANDS STERN TREATMENT OF WAR OPPONENTS

Rear Admiral Ross Talks at Dinner Given for Capt. Moffett.

Stern measures in dealing with the enemy influences blocking the efforts of the government to throw the full strength of the United States into the conflict with Germany were urged in strong terms by speakers at the dinner last night of the Navy Auxiliary of Chicago in honor of Capt. William A. Moffett of the Great Lakes station. The dinner was held at the Chicago Yacht club.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the state council of defense, asserted that the alien propaganda is reaching dangerous and intolerable proportions and that the citizenship of the land should see to it that it ends. "And that every man does a full man's part in this war."

Facile Like Pro-Germans.
Rear Admiral Albert Ross, a guest of the evening, told his hearers that pacifists and pro-German propagandists in the country are practically the same, and regardless of high or low station are doing their full bit to tie the hands of the government.

Smile pacifism. "That for which we are fighting was thrashed out when we declared war. There is no half way ground now. The United States must win this war, and it is going to do it. But quibbling about war purposes must end, and flaunting enemy influences in the face of our government must stop."

The one question is: What is your duty toward your country now, and how are you performing it? Is it fighting hyphenism, pro-Germanism, enemy propaganda, or joining the fighting forces of the land? See what your duty is and do it."

Pleased with Navy Record.
Admiral Ross said that the American navy is doing its work well.

"Not one of our boats has been lost yet, and they are doing their full duty," he said.

Both Mr. Insull and Admiral Ross urged that men be taken from the navy to man a merchant fleet and that the merchant vessels be considered as auxiliary war vessels. This view was shared by Harrison Riley, president of the Commercial club of Chicago.

Mr. Riley said further that the government should "quilt piddling with labor" in building up a merchant marine.

"It is not for a union to attempt to dictate the terms on which we shall build up and maintain a merchant marine," he said. "These ships are in a sense war vessels and should be treated as such."

Capt. Moffett complimented the naval auxiliary training school which citizens of Chicago are conducting on the municipal pier.

At the conclusion of the dinner the party sailed in yachts to the pier where Admiral Ross, Capt. Moffett, Capt. Evers, and Mr. Riley spoke to the boys.

Rear Admiral Ross is in Chicago on a visit from Culver, where he is conducting a naval training camp. He expressed the belief that fully 500,000 men will be afloat in Uncle Sam's navy before the war comes to a close.

U. S. BOARD TO END UNREST OF LABOR, IS PLAN

Wilson Asked to Put War Power Behind Commission.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the industrial world has caused the council of national defense and the advisory commission to unite in a request to the president for the appointment of a special committee to deal with and adjust social and industrial disturbances throughout the country.

In a statement announcing this action the character of disturbances referred to are described by such as are representative in the public mind by the actions of the Industrial Workers of the World. In investigating and dealing with all such agitators, it is suggested that the proposed commission shall have the authority of the president behind it, and that it shall effect in all possible instances cooperation between the federal and the state governments in the suppression of social disorder and in striving to lessen dissension.

Following the creation of a board to adjust differences between labor and capital affecting the government's great shipbuilding program, the greatest of a general commission to deal with disturbances in other branches of industry, it is figured, should remove some of the obstacles which now impede the progress of war preparations.

Pushing "Closed Shop."
While there has been general criticism of manufacturers of war supplies who are taking advantage of the nation's needs to increase their own profits, it is also true that labor appears to be availing itself of the present opportunity to enforce expansion of its organization and acceptance by all employers.

Outside the shipbuilding plants, wage disputes are not causing any serious difficulty. The demand for labor is so great that wages have increased steadily since the war began and are still going up. But the question of the closed or open shop is proving a disturbing factor.

The council of national defense is confident that the prevention of social disturbances can be effected by direct appeals to the patriotism of the men on both sides of pending controversies.

Drastic Action if Needed.
Where disturbances assume, as in the case of the I. W. W., the form of a defiance of law, and where discontent is primarily due to agitation against the laws and the government, drastic action, it is planned, will be taken against those responsible. In all other cases, however, peaceful adjustment of differences, if only for the period of the war, are expected to be made without great difficulty.

There will be a conference of manufacturers in New York beginning Wednesday, less to decide upon action than to compare notes and ascertain just what conditions are.

While no definite plan has yet been decided upon, it is expected that representatives of the government will confer with the manufacturers upon the necessity of greater unity of spirit among all classes of producers than now exists.

Many of these employers, it is declared, are carrying their opposition to organized labor to an extreme.

Employers in turn charge that organized labor is forcing its own rules upon industry regardless of the effect upon the war effort.

The resolution was suggested originally by Commissioner Samuel Gompers.

Only .2 Left

A Special Tour party of happy men, women and children left from the North Western Terminal last Saturday night bound for "Two National Parks in Two Weeks." Big parties have left every Saturday night since the vacation season began. The trip is Yellowstone and the new Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park. 400 miles of motor travel, Salt Lake City, the Mormon temple, Denver, etc.—all at a definite guaranteed cost, which leaves our guests free to sit back and enjoy care-free vacation.

Read the beautiful booklet of these cut-to-cost tours.

Notes: Last two leaving dates: Saturday, September 1, Saturday, September 8.

Spend the early autumn in the glorious Rockies. Rate, for every person, \$144.00 to \$161.50. Call, telephone or write for "Summer Tour." Address: Howard H. Hays, Manager, Department of Tours, Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Lines, 149 S. Clark St., Chicago. Phone Randolph 7300. Opt-out Room 1106, 226 W. Jackson St., Chicago.

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Our Suit and Extra Trousers sale will continue for 5 DAYS MORE only.

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7 North La Salle Street
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HOUSTON NEGRO RIOTERS HELD IN STOCKADE

Columbus, N. M., Aug. 27.—The battalion of the Twenty-fourth Negro infantry arrived here today from Houston, Tex., in charge of Maj. J. H. Bradford Jr. of the Nineteenth Infantry and under guard of two companies of the Nineteenth. The men charged with implication in Houston riots were placed in a stockade, while other members were assigned quarters prepared for them.

The city council ordered an investigation of the riot this afternoon.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.32 cents per pound.—Advertisement.

Smart Millinery Reduced

SMART looking hats, splendid for street wear. Cravenetted, they resist rain and dust, making them splendid for motoring and sports wear. Delightful color combinations including rose, purple, black, green, tan and blue. Some were marked as high as \$5.00. Specially reduced to..... 1.95

TAKE IT, KEEP IT, AND BRING IT BACK COVERED WITH GLORY

First Illinois Engineers, in Training at the Municipal Pier, Are Presented with Regimental Colors by the Western Society of Engineers. Henry J. Burt, President of the Society, Is Shown Speaking. Col. Henry A. Allen Received the Colors for the Regiment.

Henry J. Burt, President of the Society, Is Shown Speaking. Col. Henry A. Allen Received the Colors for the Regiment.



NEW OFFICERS AT ROCKFORD ARE GIVEN DETAILS

Many Men Arrive Ahead of Time and Get on New Jobs.

BY PARKE BROWN.
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The eighty-seventh division of the national army of the United States today began to take shape. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who was named as commander of the division, and who took charge Saturday, today issued his first general orders. It was these that brought out the first outlines of the big fighting organization.

Gen. Barry first appointed the commanders of his infantry and artillery brigades and a number of his staff officers. Then, shortly, there appeared the anxiously awaited list of assignments for the hundreds of officers who graduated from the recently closed training camps. Tonight there are scores of these new commanders who for the first time know the names of their regiments. And others also for the first time know they are to go into machine gun or similar special work.

Assignments Temporary.
The assignments are listed officially as temporary and there will be changes later, but it is believed that most of the men affected by the list will stay with the regiments in which they now are placed. The war department plan to change the organization of the army to conform with the French has left things at sea in some respects, but it is believed all the questions now being asked by the new officers will be answered in a few days.

They are puzzled now by an apparent change from what they were told at Fort Sheridan would be the plan for outfitting the new regiments. They understood each company trained there would, with the addition of a few regulars, officer an entire regiment. But that was the plan before it was determined to shift to the scheme of having 250 men to the company.

Cavalry Officers Switched.
It was because of this change, it is believed, that in the orders today the graduates of two Fort Sheridan training companies were assigned to each infantry regiment. Under the new plan it is necessary to select a double quota of captains and extra lieutenants for each company in the new army. An official statement on this subject is expected soon.

Another surprise is that the officers selected from the cavalry troop at Fort Sheridan are divided equally between machine gun battalions. This is thought to be the answer to the question of whether these men would command mounted or dismounted cavalry when they go to Europe. Apparently they will command neither.

In other words, the hundred and more men whose ambitions centered around rushing into battle on fiery steeds will be members of the "suicide club" machine gun outfit. This number includes Capt. David R. Forgan Jr., W. L. Vain Jr., Columbus Healy, Carlos Ames, and Fred McLaughlin.

Many of them will be deeply disappointed by the change. The brigade and staff appointments for the division follow:
Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, to command the One Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry Brigade.
Brig. Gen. George Leroy Erwin, to command the One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry Brigade.
Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Lenson, to command depot brigade.
Col. R. B. Leonard, to command division train.
Maj. Irvine M. Madison, division signal officer.

The assignments of Fort Sheridan

CAMP CHIEFS

Officers Who Will Train Illinois Soldiers at Camp Grant and Camp Dodge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The names of officers who will be in command of the various departments of activity in the national cantonments when Illinois drafted men will be trained as soldiers were announced today by the war department. These officers are in addition to the division commanders, chiefs of staff and brigade commanders who were announced previously. The complete roster of officers assigned for Camp Grant at Rockford includes:

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding; Lieut. Col. R. E. Fitch, chief of staff; Maj. Charles E. T. Hull, assistant chief of staff; Maj. Ianis P. Swift, adjutant; Maj. Charles Barnett, inspector; Lieut. Col. G. W. Kimball, judge advocate; Maj. C. C. Burt, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. James M. Phalen, surgeon; Maj. Alexander S. G. Gillespie, ordnance officer; Maj. Irving Madison, signal officer; Brig. Gen. Carl Reichenman, commanding 171st infantry brigade; Brig. Gen. C. H. Martin, commanding 172nd infantry brigade; Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Lenson, commanding 161st field artillery brigade; and Brig. Gen. G. L. Erwin, commanding 162nd field artillery brigade.

graduates and those Fort Sheridan engineering students who were shifted to Fort Leavenworth and graduated from there were assigned by headquarters with a request that the barracks assignment be published for the information of the men still to report.

Arranged by companies in the numerical order they had obtained at Fort Sheridan and giving the regimental title to its commanding officer, and the temporary barracks assignment, the list follows:

Companies 1 and 2—Three Hundred and Forty-first Infantry, Lieut. Col. G. Grassie Catlin, barracks 407.
Companies 3 and 4—Three Hundred and Forty-second Infantry, Col. C. E. Stodter, barracks 408.

Artillery Barracks.
Companies 5 and 6, Three Hundred and Forty-third Infantry, Col. G. R. Howard, barracks 409.
Companies 7 and 8, Three Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry, Col. B. F. Simmons, barracks 408.

Company 9, Three Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry, Col. Arthur M. Shupp, barracks 409.
First battery, Three Hundred and Forty-sixth field artillery "light," Col. W. McKinnon, barracks 409.
Second battery, Three Hundred and Forty-seventh field artillery "light," Lieut. Col. Francis H. Cooke, barracks 407.

Third battery, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth field artillery "heavy," Col. Philip R. Ward, barracks 409.
Cavalry troop, Three Hundred and Forty-ninth machine gun battalion—Lieut. Col. Ben H. Dorcy, barracks 401.

Three Hundred and Thirty-third machine gun battalion—Lieut. Col. A. C. Gillen, barracks 400.
Engineers, Three Hundred and Thirty-fourth Engineers—Col. Clark S. Smith, barracks 401.

Orders for Reporting.
The quartermaster officers are assigned in two provisional companies to barracks 404 and 410, the statistical officers to barracks 404, the ordnance officers to barracks 404, the signal officers to barracks 410 and the signal officers to barracks 407.

Lieut. Col. Roger S. Fitch, chief of staff, asks that officers arriving tomorrow and Wednesday go directly to their barracks to report to their regimental commanders, or, if assigned to a battalion unit, to their battalion commander.

Although there were less than 100 of the newly commissioned men who reported at headquarters for duty, there were about four times that number seen about Rockford. And many of them were extremely busy. This was especially true in reference to a number of officers who were searching for homes in the town.

3,692 MEN BEAT GUN ON START TO COMMISSIONS

Fort Sheridan Camp Is Already Ahead of First's Record.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 27.—Practically deserted for several weeks, Fort Sheridan today became a place of warlike activity when 3,692 candidates for commissions in the officers' reserve corps reported for instruction at the second training camp.

Everything went off like clockwork and without a single hitch. Before 3 o'clock this afternoon most of the companies had been organized and were drilling. It was expected that no drills would be held until tomorrow. So complete was the preliminary organization, however, that the camp already has saved more than a week's time over the first camp. Col. James A. Ryan, commanding officer, expressed elation tonight over the smoothness of the work in handling nearly 4,000 men.

Most of the candidates reported in uniform, and as soon as each candidate was registered he was assigned to a company. There are three regiments, the Fourteenth being made up of candidates from Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado and numbering 1,233 men; the Tenth comprising men from Michigan and Wisconsin and numbering 1,116 men; and the Eleventh, comprising candidates from Illinois and numbering 1,233 men.

Ryan Pleased with Men.
The candidates as a whole are a gallant, rugged, fine appearing body of men. After seeing a number who passed his office Col. Ryan expressed himself as greatly pleased and said that where so much intelligence was visible to the naked eye there was bound to be some excellent officer material.

Maj. Cromwell Stacey, chief instructor, has fifteen regular army officers and eighty-six reserve corps officers to assist him. At the first camp there were two regular army officers, but no reserve corps officers. Several noncommissioned officers from the regular army and some of the men who failed to win commissions at the first camp were scattered among the various companies and are expected to help greatly.

No favoritism of any kind will be permitted and no instructor or commissioned officer will be permitted to receive gifts of any description from his men. This is by strict orders of Col. Ryan.

Kiss Allowance Out.
The men from Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado are quartered in the brick and stone barracks, while the men from Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin are quartered in the wooden barracks, as at the first camp.

There are thirty-five messes, all under supervision of Capt. W. P. Moffett. The ration allowance has been reduced from 15 cents a day to 10 cents, so the messes must have to work hard to provide as good "eats" as the first camp enjoyed. Thomas A. Lorton will continue as chief steward.

Boy Scouts from Evanston are performing messengers and orderly duties. Post guard duty is being done by Company B, First Ohio Engineers.

Seventh Given God Speed by Friends Despite Rain

Unpropitious weather conditions interfered with the volume but not with the ardor of Chicago's farewell last night to Col. Daniel J. Moriarty's Seventh Infantry regiment, which took place as per schedule in Grant park.

The resolute friends of the men of the regiment assembled with umbrellas and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the regimental band. Lionel Tompkins, chairman of the meeting, welcomed the men and their friends, with an apology for the weather.

As brief as the farewells were, they were none the less hearty and sincere, and a rousing cheer was given the soldier boys as they rushed away in the rain for cars back to the armory.

FIRST INFANTRY.
(Camp Cicero).
At 10 o'clock this morning the soldiers of the First Infantry in Cicero will entrain for Camp Grant, Rockford, to join the balance of the regiment there.

A train pulled into the siding near the camp yesterday, and all the impediments of the companies were loaded. Everything in the camp was dismantled except the tents. They will be taken down and loaded early this morning.

1ST ILLINOIS ENGINEERS
(Municipal Pier)
Yesterday afternoon a committee from the Western Society of Engineers presented the First Engineers with the regimental colors. The occasion was made one of general entertainment. There were drills, a parade and a concert by the band. The presentation speech was made by Henry Jackson, first president of the Western Society of Engineers.

"The interest of the Western Society of Engineers is drawn to this particular organization because you are the engineer troops," said Mr. Burt. "Many of our members have worked hard in recruiting you. We are willing and proud that our flag should be your flag, because we have confidence in you and in the men of the field hospital companies."

MAJ. GEN. CARTER TAKES POST HERE FOR FOURTH TIME
Maj. Gen. William H. Carter entered the federal building and took charge, for the fourth time, of the offices of the commanding officer of the Central department yesterday. He was bright and early at his desk, arriving at 9 o'clock, ahead of any of his aids. In view of the fact that most of the staff officers have been detailed to active duty with Maj. Gen. Barry, whom Maj. Gen. Carter succeeds, the latter found the official suite somewhat lonesome.

Gen. Carter said he felt he was to be here at his old desk, although he would much rather go into action. "But the younger men are wanted abroad," he said, "and I am glad to be of service in any capacity. It looks as if I am going to be pretty much alone, as Gen. Barry has taken most of the staff with him."

Col. H. O. S. Geland, departmental adjutant, was the last of the staff officers to depart, going to Rockford yesterday.

149TH ARTILLERY 'ON ITS TOES' FOR MOVE EASTWARD

Equipment Packed and Ready to Leave on 2 Hours' Notice.

Camp Gelsmer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 27.—The One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery camp is a thing of life and bustling activity today, but tomorrow night probably will see its passing. Every body feels sure that Tuesday night will see the regiment on its way east, although no orders to leave have as yet been received from Washington.

The work of packing was continued today. All supplies and equipment except tents, coats, kitchens, and cooking utensils, have been cased and hauled to the loading tracks, where they await the order to load. The loading will be supervised by Maj. Noble B. Judah Jr. and will be completed within a couple of hours after the order to move comes. The horses will be loaded tomorrow and started on their way.

With the prospect of leaving within a few hours, the men of the regiment can hardly contain themselves, exhibiting every symptom of that disease known as "needles and pins."

Col. Henry J. Reilly was notified in the morning that sixty-nine men from the Second Illinois field artillery would be transferred to his command to make up a shortage. The men reported at Fort Sheridan in the afternoon.

Mrs. Unger of the First Illinois Field

TRANSFERRED

Sixty-nine Men Taken from the Second Artillery to Fill 149th for Service.

The sixty-nine men, who were transferred from the Second field artillery to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and who reported at Fort Sheridan yesterday afternoon, were as follows:

Earl Schuler,	Walter Wischhofel,
Frank Kramer,	Louis Pusynski,
John W. Miller,	Ernest L. Fisher,
Paul Eberle,	Fred Eas,
Kyrren King,	Walter E. Knott,
William D. Dooley,	Edward C. Dunning,
Sam Katz,	Thomas Enright,
Thomas Klesane,	Harold M. Leman,
H. M. Carlson,	Walter Johnson,
Chaffee Morehouse,	Michael M. Joens,
Rolph Rodemark,	Ludwig H. Kallus,
E. G. Cavanagh,	Thomas E. Mead,
Arthur Fribrus,	Gerald Moffatt,
J. Rosenbloom,	E. F. Fritchard,
Max Pusynski,	Lester C. Smith,
Walter R. Curtis,	John G. Stanton,
Fred Brinker,	Harley B. Tucker,
Walter L. Nelson,	Clarence Lash,
Alfred S. Goodwin,	Joseph Krasmark,
Alexander J. Laing,	Robert Boquet Jr.,
Michael Mortino,	Joseph F. Fall,
Bennie Glasman,	Joe M. Jaski,
George W. Bell,	William MacKenzie,
Chas. H. Bladell,	E. F. Samelson,
Thos. F. Billabough,	Harold B. Johnson,
Chas. J. Neyens,	James McCarthy,
Sever J. Holm,	George Cippa,
Jack Welner,	Wm. C. Crowley,
Warren M. Faber,	Frank Norwich,
Anton J. Schlecta,	James T. Murphy,
Frederick Brinker,	Everett G. Tripp,
Wm. C. Crowley,	J. M. Bradley,

This fills the complement of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth for service abroad when the order comes to sail.

Artillery War Relief society notified Col. Reilly today that the society will present each battery with a silk guidon, bearing its new number, "149," before the regiment leaves. Having obtained authorization from the state council of defense, the relief society will solicit funds with which to purchase rubber hip boots for every man in the regiment to protect them against the rain and mud of France and Flanders.

COMRADES TODAY TO BURY MATTES, MARTYR OF RIOT

Last Soldiers' Rites at Grave for the Captain.

Today, over a flag-draped grave in St. Boniface cemetery, taps will be sounded and a picked squad of eight men of the Second field artillery will fire a military salute—the last soldiers' rites for their martyred comrade and officer, Capt. Joseph W. Mattes, who died in service at the hands of Negro mutineers at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.

All day yesterday the body of Capt. Mattes lay in state in a simple casket, flag-draped and surrounded with wreaths, in the chapel of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Hundreds of the slain soldier's friends passed in silent procession by the flower-banked bier.

The funeral services will be held today from the church, Leland and Ashland avenues. If possible, Archbishop Mundelein will officiate at the requiem mass. If not, Monsignor F. A. Hempo will take his place. The sermon will be offered by Capt. Mattes' father, confessor, Father Scanlon. The Rev. John L. O'Donnell, chaplain of the Second artillery, will participate in the services.

Last evening at the parish hall of the church special services were held. Members of the Holy Name Society of Lourdes and adjoining parishes recited the rosary.

The body will be taken after the services today to the cemetery, escorted by a provisional battery and five officers of the regiment. Capt. Frank R. Seawald will be in command of the battery.

At a meeting last night in the hall of Our Lady of Lourdes church arrangements were made for an extensive civilian participation in the funeral procession which will bear the body of Capt. Mattes from the church to the cemetery, half a mile away. Lieut. Thomas A. Carter, of the medical reserve corps was chosen to act as marshal of this section. "Several thousands are expected to participate."

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

GODSPEED TO THE SEVENTH.

Last night the first of the national guard regiments to leave Chicago as an organization for its appointed place of final training was given the godspeed of the city. The regiment was the Seventh Illinois Infantry, commanded by Col. Mortuary. The Seventh has had an honorable record in the guard. Its colonel has shown he knows how to fight for things of worth in peace, for decent local government, and Chicago is confident he and his command will acquit themselves with honor wherever they go.

We hope the men of the regiment were made to realize last night that their fellow citizens who are left at home are with them in spirit, heart and soul; will work for them and their interest to the best of our abilities; will try to conserve their interests and the welfare of those they leave behind them.

We believe they will find the republic is not ungrateful and that the nation cherishes these volunteer soldiers, our neighbors, friends and brothers, in its heart of hearts. We salute them as they go forth to prepare to fight for a country well worth fighting for, to fight and win for her and the high cause to which she has pledged her faith and strength.

CONFISCATION OF PROFITS.

Prof. Hammett of the Mason City (Ia.) High school writes to say that he has followed Tinsley's editorials on war revenue with a great deal of interest; but he thinks their logic is not altogether clear. He asks these questions:

1. Just how would a taxation of 90 per cent of the profits of the country, produce business stagnation?
2. Since we must carry on the war with what we produce, how would taking away profits entirely stop production?
3. Why could not the government, if necessary, mobilize all men, women, and children and assign to each their appointed tasks, giving them in return rations and clothing?
4. Couldn't Mr. Schwab superintend a steel mill as a soldier as efficiently as he does as a private capitalist?

It is worth while to consider these questions seriously because they represent an attitude that appears not only in high schools but in congress. We do not doubt the sincerity of that attitude except when it is expressed by such men as Senator La Follette, but at the same time it is fair enough to observe that these questions are being asked by persons who, for the most part, never had to meet a pay roll on Saturday night. That is eminently true of lawyer-politicians in congress, and it is obviously true of professors and high school teachers.

A scheme of 90 per cent taxation would not merely produce business stagnation; it would produce business paralysis. It would be equivalent to signing the death warrant for nearly every corporation earning less than 100 per cent on its capital.

It is common business knowledge that the ordinary commercial enterprise which nets less than 10 per cent profit is exposed to great risks. We are not speaking of dividends; we are speaking of net income, because out of that income allowance must be made for unusual repairs, business expansion, and a surplus for a rainy day.

For the great majority of corporations in this country a 90 per cent taxation scheme would leave a net profit ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. A single unprofitable transaction could easily change this profit into a deficit, and the company could not borrow money because its credit would be worthless. Its collapse would be swift indeed.

There is also the psychological factor. If a business man foresees the prospect of a reduction of profits to the danger line he will, if possible, liquidate his assets and get out of the business. At the very least he will attempt to reduce his liabilities by discharging employees and curtailing production. No one would undertake a new business venture, because it would be more profitable and less hazardous to invest in tax free government bonds.

Something like this happens during a panic. Any widespread fear of radical interference with profits will produce a panic; business confidence disappears, and money is withdrawn from enterprise and circulation.

2. The confiscation of all profits would not entirely stop production, but it would involve us in something like a famine, if nothing worse. The farmers are as patriotic, we believe, as any other class, but their organizations have impressed on us over and over again that rigid price control which eliminated the opportunity for all profit would inevitably reduce production. They would have no incentive, they say, for raising large crops. Why should they devote the maximum of their energies without receiving any reward? The same considerations apply to all classes of production. Eliminate the incentive and it would produce nothing but a general strike.

3. To ask why the government could not mobilize everybody, assigning each his task, and in return supplying him with subsistence, is to ask why we do not accept socialism. The question is based on assumptions that are the bedrock of socialist doctrine. Whatever the merits or demerits of socialism may be, it is clear that its adoption involves nothing less than a revolution. We cannot afford to have a revolution while we are at war if we hope to win the war. We have only to refer to the Russian revolution to realize, as a matter of experience, that the substitution of a new system in time of war means the annihilation of military efficiency, if not its entire annihilation.

4. The suggestion that Mr. Schwab could superintend a steel mill as efficiently as a soldier as he does as a private capitalist is merely a corollary of socialist doctrine. Assuming that it were true, a program involving the federal enrollment and supervision of 90,000,000 people, the growth on the corner as well as the president of the steel corporation, would seem to be too staggering for even

the swivel chair theorist to contemplate. It is revolutionary beyond the dreams of Russian radicals. To try to pay for the war as we go along is an untried experiment, and, we think, a dangerous experiment. We are entering the first year of a war that may be long and costly; there will be plenty of time in the years that follow to increase tax levies if we find that our initial program is inadequate. But if we start out with a staggering war revenue bill we are likely to discover too late that we have killed the proverbial bird that lays the golden egg.

VIVA L'ITALIA!

With triumphs by land and sea Italy now holds the center of the stage. She has waited long. Slow to begin, she was slow to proceed, and the world has been even slower to applaud. It has affected to see in Italy a nation that could desert an old friend, stab that friend in the back, and, despite villainous intentions, stab to mighty small purpose. Never until these last days has there gone up a wholehearted, resounding cry of "Viva Italia!"

It is true that Italy abandoned the triple alliance when her help was most needed. But was Italy's behavior ignoble? It had been an unnatural alliance always. It linked Italy with her arch enemy and former oppressor, Austria. Moreover, it bound Italy to assist Austria only in case of attack. Does any one claim that Serbia attacked Austria? Quite the contrary. The Italians believed, therefore, that they had a right to remain neutral, and neutral they remained for an entire year, during which Prince von Bismarck used his utmost diplomacy in efforts to bring them in on the Teutonic side. He even went the length of telling them that Dante was a German!

Still the Italian government refused to join the allies. It was eventually forced to by the Italian people. Provinces torn from Italy by the Austrians must be recovered. Now was the time. Besides, German frightfulness had shocked the Italians. Louvain and then Rheims filled them with horror. When the Lusitania was sunk Italian posters proclaimed it "the greatest crime in history." Either the Italian government must lead Italy to war or the Italian people would overthrow their government. Unlike Germany, Austria, Russia, and even France, Italy took up arms because the common people would tolerate nothing less. Unlike the other great European powers, Italy took up arms fully realizing the hideous nature of modern warfare. It was no mere jingoism. Jingoism had run rampant in Italy during the Tripolitan adventure, spent its force, and cooled off. Few peoples have ever contemplated war more soberly than did the Italians when they resolved to enter the present conflict—soberly, that is, as regards risking the final step. As regards their feeling for the provinces, Austrian oppression inflamed indignation tremendously. Stories reached Italy that Italians in the Trentino and in Trieste and the environs were being exploited, robbed, and in many cases enslaved.

It is true that "On to Vienna" was the original Italian watchword, true also that "On to Vienna" was rather a joke. Between roses and Alps. That progress would be slow, any Italian might have foreseen. Educated Italians did. To the masses, the delays, the difficulties, and the occasional reverses amid Alpine crests 10,000 feet high and clad in eternal snow have been a series of torments and humiliations, and yet no one in Italy has lost courage. Now, with the Alps finally passed and with a flotilla of gigantic monitors mounting the biggest naval guns ever employed, it seems that large and perhaps decisive results are at hand. Even should this turn out to be a mistaken hope, the fact remains that Italy has kept large bodies of Teuton troops engaged in the Trentino and on the Carso and all along the Italian front. They have suffered enormous losses. This, if nothing else, would entitle Italy to the gratitude of her allies. She has other claims now.

Should Italy have a more conspicuous part in the war? In the bringing about of allied success there will be some interesting little times at the peace congress. For Italy has her dreams of empire. Her war aims include the recovery of territories formerly Italian. Official Italy keeps mum about all that, but unofficial Italy keeps a map nicely adorned with Italian flags. One stakes off a portion of French Africa. Another claims Savoy, where Italian royalties were buried and where Italy ruled until Napoleon III., as a reward for his share in the Italian war of liberation, was permitted to annex the province to France. Still another Italian flag claims Malta, now a British possession. And so it goes, with Italian demands that, wherever the population is Italian, there the government shall likewise be Italian.

Obviously these pretensions on Italy's part correspond with principles repeatedly announced by the allies. The map of the world is to be made over on racial lines. Such announcement was honestly meant, no doubt, and may be honestly lived up to, but our heart goes out to the Chicago publisher of maps and school geographies who is on edge with anxiety to know how long it will take the peace congress to wind up its deliberations. Quite a spell, we should say. And we imagine that it will be a pretty spirited peace congress, from which all persons who value a whole hide may wisely absent themselves.

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A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Line, Let the quips fall where they may.

MORTUARY.

"The world is waste," I said, "and comfortless. Hatred and scar have broken all the spell Of magic, and told the solemn knell Of Padric, and tales of courtliness." Then Mortuary, in his worn leather dress, I took your volume from its dusty shelf, And, opening its pages, lost myself In the quaint spell of ancient Lyonesse. Morgan le Fay, Arthur, and Lancelot— The well remembered names have lost no jot Of their enchantments and their victories! For one sweet hour all present griefs were barred, I breathed the glamour of Joyous Garde.

ANCHORA.

WE have reprinted three columns of old stuff from the Line, and the only reader reporting himself the wiser is a city editor in Muscatine, from whose paper we clipped the squib about the doctor who administered an anecdote. An o. a. column may be spotted easily: there it nothing in it about the war.

THE Washington Times refers to him as "Colonel Milton, formerly of the Second Ill. Field Artillery." Such, as Vido remarked to Zena, is fame! It appears on the map in the ad of the Automobile Bldg. as "Ephraim," and nearly everybody pronounces it that way; and yet it is Ephraim. Why the transposition of vowels? Why three syllables instead of two?

A Bell of Forest Ray Series. Sir: At a recent Galveston Party Sessions (I quote from the Dublin Leader) a man was fined "for feigning death outside a public house in order to get a drink."

EXPLORER M'ILLIAN learned of the war through the Eskimos, but did not know, until Bartlett arrived, whether the Germans had reached Paris. But he was no less enlightened than thousands of the inhabitants of London, who still think the Kaiser is in Paris.

A Hardy Perennial. Sir: In connection with your "Boose and Battle" series, the greatest lie incident of the kind has been overlooked. Abraham Lincoln, when approached by a delegation of craps-hangers with the report that Grant had been drinking whisky, asked what brand he was using, stating that he wished to buy some for his Eastern generals.

THERE were distinguished hyphenates before the Great Quarrel. Do you recall Gen. Uribe-Urbe, the Latin-American warrior? The General was shot in the hyphen, and the wound developed so much pus that he became Gen. Uribe-Urbe.

Thought Bulbs.

By Gardens Emuls Wood. "Oh, the bulbs, bulbs, bulbs, bulbs," as Tennyson might have written—or might it have been Poe? It sounds more like Poe. Bulbs fascinate me beyond measure. "Tell me, pretty bulb," I said today, as I held one in my hand, "tell me, thou perfect symbol of eternity, wilt thou always remain a bulb? Oh, inscrutable mystery! I do not even know what thou art, but I know thy name. I have lost thy label. Oh, delightful mystery!"

Men do not love flowers as women do, because they do not understand them, and that is why they do not understand women. To understand a woman one must first understand a flower. Although I am passionately fond of flowers, I do not like all flowers equally. Flowers are like people—modest or bold, virtuous or dissolute, shy or forward, and so on. Some flowers, like Lilium rhapodioides, make no attempt to be beautiful—they simply are; others, like the sunflower, are as vain of their beauty as Tumb-Tumb, while scarlet poppies are the most abandoned things.

Then some flowers, I am sure, have no souls. The nasturtium has no soul, nor the tiger lily; I am not so sure about the hollyhock. Generally speaking, flowers without odors are without souls; and that is why the rose is so soulful; the rose, I am sure, is immortal. Mornings and evenings I sit in the garden and talk to my flowers. I love to enter into their lives, to share their thoughts, their aspirations, their hopes; to rejoice with them in the fullness of their flowerhood; and, sweetly and dutifully, to be alone with them when they die. It is beautiful to think that some of my petals are imperishable. Poppycorn literature and Foderella sentimentalism can never die!

USUALLY the news of the day presents itself to us in three or four-line paragraphs; occasionally it makes a picture in our mind, as now. The picture we see is Tribby Thompson singing "Ben Bolt," with Svengali Lundin at the piano.

IDLING through the files of the Line for 1917, we happened on something really interesting—Col. Franklin P. Adams' first contribution to this Sheet of Reason. Sang F. P. A., in the melodious measures that rapidly made him famous—

OCTOBER.

Without a rhyme, O. B. L. T., Don't pass this crisp October. It seems a shame to let it flee Without a rhyme, O. B. L. T., If you'll accept a hint from me Perhaps you might use "sober." Without a rhyme, O. B. L. T., Don't pass this crisp October.

THE chewing of gum, rules Doc Evans, does not affect the eyes—meaning the eyes of the chewer. The eyes of the rest of us may be afflicted, but the Big Job is to make the world safe for democracy.

Why Red Cross Workers Go Insane. Dressed Old Lady: "No, dearie, I've not begun knitting for the soldiers yet, but I may in the fall. Wool work is kinder sticky for warm weather."

Chairman of Down-State Auxiliary: "I don't approve of making socks. We should leave something for the government to do!"

Pompous Gentleman (bearing sample of khaki yarn): "Kindly match this accurately. My little girl needs more for her sweater." R. C. W. (in apologetic tones): "We're SO sorry, we're out of just that shade, but she can piece it out with this. The soldiers won't mind a bit." P. G. (haughtily): "The soldiers may not be particular, but my daughter is. The sweater is for herself!"

Austere Husband (buying wool for wife): "My wife would never consent to knit on Sundays. She wasn't brought up that way. Besides, we always motor to the country for a picnic on Sundays."

Beautiful Blonde (clad in harmony with her knee-high white boots): "I might be willing to knit you a scarf, but I couldn't be expected to pay for the yarn."

Ample Lady (glowing with benevolence): "No, I'm not doing any of this sort of work. You see, I've done my bit for the war." [Dramatic pause.] "I gave it to the Red Cross war fund."

At closing time woman bursts in with huge package of yarn. "I want to return all this light gray yarn, because the papers say you don't want any more socks." [Entire corps of workers faint, and the first aid is summoned.]

WE are more disposed to bet on Russia since Kerevsky's announcement that Russia is bearing the unbearable. A nation that can bear the unbearable is not likely to Crack Under the Strain.

Two in One. Sir: Speaking of meatless days, in New Orleans there is sold a kind of wild duck which can properly be eaten on Fridays because it is so fishy. This proves that what is one man's meat is another man's poison.

BRYAN, One Time Pacifist, Called Patriot. He was brayed in a mortar.

THERE is, we read, a prevalence of boils in Chicago.

NOTABLY Big Bull Thompson. B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W.A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1917, By Dr. W.A. Evans.)

REFRIGERATORS.

IN my score card for refrigerators a perfect score is 100. A temperature of 40 degrees in the food chamber calls for a rating of 45; the best of economy for the use of 20; a relative humidity of 80 to 85 for one of 85 and for the best possible circulation of air for one of 7. These ratings total 80, and leave 20 points to be assigned to excellence in other directions.

To interior finish a rate of 12 is given for perfection. On the other hand, exterior finish can only count as much as 5. The reason for the difference lies in this: Exterior finish relates to appearance only. Interior finish embraces not only appearance, but also cleanliness, ease of cleaning, and capacity for absorption.

A refrigerator needs periodic cleaning, air, and sunning. The great objection to the large built-in refrigerator rooms in most hotels and restaurants lies in this point. They keep a low temperature, the humidity is low, and they conserve ice. That is their good point. They cannot be readily cleaned, aired, or sunned; they do not show dirt readily, and their wooden walls absorb and give out odors. The reason for this is that the cleaning (rounded corners, removable shelves, etc.) calls for 8 to 12. A hard, non-absorbent finish gets a rating of 3; a color that reveals the presence of dirt is a rating of 1. The interior finish of it will be noted that the method of rating makes some allowance for appearance, but the major consideration is cleanliness.

On the score card a perfect drainage draws a rate of 3. Of this 2 is given for proper tapping and 1 for proper drainage pipes. The drainage from a refrigerator must be free to flow, in the cold ice water to the drain, and in the mold growth. This is apt to discharge offensive odors into the interior of the food chamber.

The reasons for giving drainage a low rating are these: These odors are more offensive than harmful. The second, and more important reason, is that the fault more frequently lies with the drains outside the refrigerator than with the inside. If the drain is not properly cleaned, it is apt to discharge offensive odors into the interior of the food chamber.

Ordinarily, in purchasing an icebox we give 100 per cent, or about that, of value to the appearance of outside and inside, instead of somewhere about 10 per cent, as in this score card. The ordinary cheap refrigerator has walls made up of two pieces of wood, a layer or two of paper, and a galvanneal lining. In consequence they keep the food at a temperature above 35; the humidity is high, and the drainage is poor.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

(Copyright, 1917, By the Brewster Co.)

D. ALEXANDER WEKERLE, the new prime minister of Hungary, is neither a Magyar by birth nor yet an aristocrat. Indeed, he is the son of one of the German farmers who settled in Hungary in 1848, and was born on the latter's vast estates in Hungary.

He has already served several terms of office as premier—the first time in 1900 and the last time in 1908—and that he should have achieved such eminence in a country like Hungary, where all the old notions of feudalism and privileges of class and birth prevail, in many ways unattained since the middle ages, is a tribute to his high character and to his great ability.

In spite of his German parentage he is intensely anti-German, and during the lifetime of the late Emperor Francis Joseph was even holding the office of prime minister of Hungary, subjected to extremely gross slights and affronts by the Kaiser on the occasion of the latter's visit to Vienna.

Like ex-premier Tisza, "Sanctor" Wekerle is a Protestant, in fact, a Lutheran. But he does not recognize Emperor William as the summius episcopus and as the supreme head of the Lutheran church, and has frequently shown his contempt for the Kaiser's pretensions in connection with the office casting, on occasions publicly defined honors of knighthood offered to him by the Berlin government in the name of the emperor.

He is a tall, powerfully built man, his face is clean shaven save for closely cropped white whiskers; he has strong, clean cut features and a powerful jaw. Emperor Charles has chosen him as premier for the special object of carrying through his project of ending the political and universal suzerainty of Austria as to enable the non-Magyar races of the kingdom of St. Stephen to have a voice in their government instead of being compelled to submit blindly and silently to the oppression and tyranny of the Magyar minority, mostly aristocrats and territorial magnates, who have hitherto managed to control the government and the national parliament by reason of the restricted franchise.

Count Maurice Esterhazy, when he was premier, did not rely upon his colleagues to carry out his promises, but signed on the ground of ill health. All the other statesmen whom I have enumerated were less honest and were guilty of bad faith in the matter, never even trying to carry through their pledges. Dr. Wekerle, who has always refused to be enrolled, is a man of loftier principles and strength of mind, and Emperor Charles may be congratulated on having secured his services as premier.

London's lord mayor elect, who will be elected on the 29th proximo—just a month hence—and who is certain to be chosen, since there is no rival in the city, is Sir Robert Hart, creator of the wonderful Chinese customs service, an Irishman.

He falls from County Down, as did also Lady Jordan, is a man of about 65, and for eight years spent as consul general and then minister in Corea, when the latter was still an independent empire, has passed his entire official career in China, where he began as a student interpreter forty-one years ago.

WHO WARMED A SNAKE IN HER BOSOM? COLUMBIA?

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)



Why We Are at War.

BY OTTO H. KAHN.

(From an address before the Merchants' Association of New York, June 1, 1917.)

What we are now contending for, by the side of our splendidly brave and sorely tried allies, after infinite forbearance, after delay which many of us found it hard to bear, are the things which are amongst the highest and most cherished of the civilized world has attained through the toil, sacrifices and suffering of its best in the course of many centuries.

They are the things without which darkness would fall upon hope, and life would become intolerable. They are the things of humanity, liberty, justice, and mercy, for which the best men amongst all the nations—including the German nation—have fought and bled these many generations past, which were the ideals of Luther, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and a host of others who had made the theme of Germany great and beloved until fanatical Prussianism ran amuck came to make its

deeds a by-word and a hissing.

Would life be tolerable if the prey of Prussianism, run mad and insatiable, held the world by the throat, if the primary of the earth belonged to a government steeped in the doctrine of a barbarous past and supported by a ruling caste which preached the deification of sheer might, which despised liberty, hated democracy and would destroy both if it could?

To that spirit and to those doctrines, we, citizens of America and elsewhere, as such, of humanity, will oppose our solemn and unshakable resolution "to make the world safe for democracy," and we will say, with a clear conscience, in the noble words which more than 500 years ago were uttered by the parliament of Scotland: "It is not for glory, or for riches, or for honors that we fight, but for liberty alone."

There is no good man loses but with his life.

In anticipation of the bars for the regard to the relatives, they were jammed year and wives asking

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DISCOVERS TWO ISLANDS; GREAT ARCTIC GLACIER

MacMillan Tells of Vast Explorations in the Polar Regions.

New York, Aug. 27.—Important surveys of the coast of Ellesmere Land, including the establishing of the definite position of two new islands and the discovery of a heretofore unknown enormous glacier, which has been named "American Museum glacier," second in size only to the Humboldt glacier, was announced in a telegram received here by the American Museum of Natural History from Donald B. MacMillan.

The explorer and his party have landed from the rescue ship Neptune at Sydney, N. Y., after four years in the polar regions. He stated he expected to reach home Thursday. A valuable collection gathered by MacMillan is being shipped here by express.

The telegram describes in detail the expedition from Etah. At Cape Etah, where MacMillan turned back, he states he found legible records of the expedition of 1876, left there by Sir George Nares, also mail for his two sons, Arthur and Alfred, left by Sir George Nares, who had been at Etah since the discovery of Pandora, who subsequently visited the depot of the Nares expedition.

Cross in Blinding Snow. MacMillan's telegram reads in part: "Left Etah on March 20 with three sledges for exploration and survey of east coast of Ellesmere Land from Cape Etah to Clarence Head, a work long advocated by geographical society; survived only from a ship's deck miles from shore. Naturally its delineation is inaccurate. Due to severe weather, blinding and drifting snows, we were four days in crossing Smith sound. Open water extended north as far as Clarence Head and well up into Buchanan bay, compelling us to go south by way of Etah strait.

"Blocked again at Cape Herschel, I found a way through the mountains into Etah bay. There at Etah, we discovered a cluster of three stone houses and remains of boat marked the site of first encampment of Greely's starvation party. Open water at Cape Isabella and an impassable ice foot blocked me completely. Before turning back I searched carefully for records and boat of British expedition of 1876. Was fortunate in discovering record left by Sir George Nares, in command of expedition. Also mail for H. M. S. Discovery and left by Sir Arthur Young of Etah. They are legible and in fairly good condition. Mapped Etah bay on return.

Finds Great Glacier. "Left Etah again May 3 at zero temperature hoping to find a better outlet and route for food. Very little change, open water all down coast. Could not go around Cape Isabella, therefore decided to go over. Climbed the glacier leading over John Ross mountain. Open water again turned us into Cape Etah and up over glacier back of Etah Point from here on sea ice, but covered with deep snow. With good snowshoes trip would have been impossible.

"Between Etah Point and Cape Faraday I discovered a very large glacier which I have named American Museum glacier, the largest in the north with the exception of Humboldt. The coast is quite different from the map. Two islands were discovered, one south of Etah Point and one in Etah inlet. Etah island and Saunders island do not exist. If reports of early navigators are accepted.

Land Buried in Ice. "There has been tremendous glacial activity all along coast since 1850. The land is fairly buried in ice, which is being over and around the headlands and filling all the fjords.

"I obtained good sights for longitude, latitude, and azimuth at all salient points. Five polar bears and a number of seals furnished meat for dogs and party. On return camped in Perry's hut at Cape Sabine and visited Greely's starvation camp on north shore for survey of grounds and photos."

MacMillan's military shop

—the rendezvous of the military man of exacting requirements. Serviceable qualities and reasonable prices are here definitely related, in uniforms and furnishings that are entirely correct and fully up to army standards.

Military shop, second floor.

Mandel Brothers

Men's army boots & shoes

—complete assortment, at special prices

Men's army boots—14-inches high, bellows tongue; ideal officers' boots; widths B, C, D. In mahogany shade; regularly \$12; special at \$10.

Same in light shades of tan; regularly \$14; special, \$12.50.

Army shoes at \$6.50, \$9

Widths B, C, D and E. Made on Munson lasts.

Men's puttees, \$5 to \$10

Men's cordovan puttees, with reinforced lining; the correct puttee; special at \$10 pair.

Second floor.

CHEAPER ICE

Convention Discusses Ways to Aid Conservation of Food.

LEADERS in the ice industry, who met at the Congress hotel yesterday, placed their entire storage capacity, totaling hundreds of millions of cubic feet at the disposal of the United States government. The ice men met to plan ways and means of cooperating with Herbert C. Hoover in food conservation. They will be in session several days and intend to form a national organization.

Harry A. Wheeler, food administrator for Illinois, was the chief speaker. He outlined the program of the food administration bureau and suggested ways for the ice industry to aid.

It was announced that all of the ice plants turned over to the government would be closed to speculators, and that many of the buildings could be used for storing munitions if necessary. Efforts are to be made to devise methods for making the cheapest possible deliveries to residents of cities, as well as to farmers, in order to aid in saving food supplies. Several plans for lowering the price to consumers so as to increase the use of ice were discussed. Efforts are to be made to make it possible for poorer residents of cities to be supplied with ice as a health measure.

SAILORS CHARGE NEGRO INSULTERS IN EVANSTON

W. D. Huff Jr., a member of the seaman guard of the Great Lakes Naval Training station, and F. O. Trumbough of the same service were walking toward the North Shore Electric railway terminal when they passed a group of Negroes. They were assailed by obscene epithets, they said. The sailors advanced toward the Negroes, who fled. The affair was seen by Private Elmer Bell of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth artillery, who reported it to the police. Acting Chief McEnery, with a squad of police, searched the neighborhood, but found no Negroes who could be identified as having been in the mob except John Mitchell of 818 Church street, who was in a restaurant at 1617 Dunson street. He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

He is said by the police to have been in trouble before on account of his habit of uttering inflammatory statements.

CIRCUS PARADE TO BREAK RECORD OF 19 YEARS HERE

It has been nineteen years—so the statisticians say—since a circus parade has been seen on the streets of Chicago; next Monday the spell will be broken and Barnum & Bailey's circus will parade in a three mile procession of elephants, giraffes, camels, and all the other animals, and with bands, callopes, and clowns.

Chicago small boys who never have seen a circus parade may dispose themselves along the route of march in Sixty-third street, leading from the White City show grounds, south in Cottage Grove avenue to Sixty-seventh street, west to Rhodes avenue, and over a winding route of south side streets back to the show grounds.

The circus will not only parade but will play under the "big top," a thing marvelous in Chicago, whose circuses have for years played under a roof.

KAISER'S PAGE IN SPELLER MAY BE RICH BY-PRODUCT

The enigma of Kaiser Wilhelm in the public school speller, which is to be torn from the pages of that much discussed book, may not be an entire economic loss.

Numerous requests for a copy of the "speller" have been received by Supt. John D. Shoop. They have come from school superintendents, lawyers, and men of German name.

Copies of the speller have been sent and a charge of 11 cents made. One of the superintendents has made the suggestion, however, that a special price of 50 cents per page be made.

"The money," he said, "could be used to cut the cost of the new speller."

CATHOLICS OF U. S. PLEDGE FULL LOYALTY IN WAR

"We Wish No Peace with Dishonor," President Whalen Says.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 27.—"Unwavering loyalty" to the United States during the course of the war was pledged by the Catholics of America here today. The pledge was given by John Whalen of New York in his annual address as president before the opening session of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

Mr. Whalen said there could be no question of the patriotism of the men and women of that religion. Catholics, he estimated, would prove to be 25 per cent of the American fighting forces.

"Much as we deplore war, we wish no peace with dishonor or with future danger to the starry banner or to the world at large," he went on. "But this does not take from us our privileges and our duty to pray and strive for a true, lasting peace that shall give speed and permanent comfort to the long suffering human race. We rejoice at the earnest, wise, faithfully efforts to bring about such a peace by our great spiritual chief, his holiness Pope Benedict XV. His efforts will not be in vain."

Has 3,000,000 Members.

The convention approved the organization of the Catholic national war council, which is being formed to cooperate with the government in carrying on the war.

Anthony Matte of Chicago, the national secretary, reported to the convention that the federation has a membership of 8,000,000, embracing every state in the union and most of the insular possessions. A crusade of large proportions has been taken up against vice and immorality, and plans are under way for the formation of a Catholic Young Men's Christian association.

U. S. Drifts to Paganism. The report of the national morals committee, presented today, pictured a drift away from the church.

"It is the American boat today that we have progressed in all directions to a place of first and highest development," the report read. "In spite of the claim right no longer rules; justice is fast declining; order is upset, the family is endangered, the home is disrupted; virtue, public and private, is decadent; materialism is in the ascendant; vicious propaganda runs riot, and religious indifference dominates. It may be a startling statement, yet it nevertheless is a fact, that the rapid drift of this country is toward paganism. What can be its cause other than a system of education which has totally eliminated God?"

President Whalen is not a candidate for reelection. The possible candidates include Thomas Cannon and Thomas Flynn, both of Chicago.

Infantryman Is Stricken with Infantile Paralysis

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27.—Joe Woodruff of McLeanboro, Hamilton county, a private in Company B, Ninth Illinois Infantry, stationed here, was stricken last night with infantile paralysis and is in a serious condition in a hospital.

FAHERTY TO ASK COUNCIL TO BACK MAYOR'S SUBWAY

Michael J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements, announced yesterday he will seek to have the city council adopt the mayor's views for the construction of a subway.

He said he will first go before the council committee on local transportation and request authority to have plans drawn as the mayor has recommended. Should the committee balk he indicated he would then have the plans drawn anyway and submit them for consideration to the council direct.

Mayor Thompson recently said he would suggest to the council this fall that a subway be constructed and paid for by special assessment.

In an effort to effect settlements and remove further obstacles to the Michigan avenue widening project, Mr. Faherty said yesterday he would visit the seventy property owners whose suits against the city are still pending. An agreement with them will save the city \$1,000 a day in expenses caused by delay, he said.

He announced further that condemnation proceedings would probably be started soon in carrying out the extension of Ogden avenue. These will cover an industrial center growing up in the district between Clybourn and Milwaukee avenues.

J. C. O'LAUGHLIN TO JOIN FIRM OF LORD & THOMAS

John Callan O'Laughlin, newspaper correspondent and former assistant secretary of the Lord & Thomas advertising agency, it was announced yesterday by the board of directors, Mr. O'Laughlin, who for many years has been in public life as a writer and student of international affairs, will devote his attention to the relations between business and the public.

Mr. O'Laughlin is considered an authority on business laws, particularly the Sherman anti-trust law, the Clayton act, the interstate commerce acts, the pure food and meat inspection laws, and it is his intention to turn this knowledge into commercial channels.

In his Washington service Mr. O'Laughlin has been decorated by several foreign governments and is a member of the Society of International Law.

ROBERT MATHIS TURNS UP NEAR ALGONQUIN, ILL.

Robert J. Mathis, whose disappearance more than three weeks ago caused friends and relatives to seek him far and wide, has been found at a camp on the Fox river, near Algonquin, according to Mrs. Mary Mathis, his mother, who lives at the Holland hotel, 1524 East Fifty-third street.

"He is all right, and I expect him to return and take up his work within a day or two," said Mrs. Mathis. "He has commenced writing a play which he is finishing within a short time."

Mathis recently was arrested in connection with letters to President Wilson. After being released he was sent to a ranch in southeastern Kansas to recuperate. It was there that he was last seen, before being located at the Fox river camp.

Ten Caught in McGovern Raid Demand Jury Trials

Ten men arrested in McGovern Brothers' saloon at 641 North Clark street on Sunday night were charged yesterday before Judge Caverly in the Chicago avenue police court, with partaking of "hard drinks" there, by the detectives who made the raid. All ten men demanded jury trials.

LIQUOR MAKERS, LICKED BY LAW, TO LIQUIDATE

Peoria Distillery Takes Steps to Wind Up Its Business.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Special.]—The distillers of Peoria expect to be forced out of business entirely by the law prohibiting the use of food products in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes after Sept. 8. This became evident tonight with the announcement of Robert D. Clarke, vice president of Clarke Bros. & Co., distillers and rectifiers, that they are preparing to immediately liquidate their immense business.

This announcement followed the filing with the secretary of state today of incorporation papers of the Clarke's Bourbon company, the Clarke's Gin company, the Clarke's Pure Rye company, the Clarke's Distilling company, and the Clarke's Rectifying company, each with a capital stock of \$200,000.

The incorporation papers say that new concerns will engage in dealing in "malt liquors and the manufacture of malt liquors and dairy and stock foods." "Clarke Brothers & Co., through the new incorporations, merely are reducing their capital stock \$800,000," Clarke said tonight. "Each of these subsidiary corporations is taking over some branch of the Clarke business for the purpose of liquidating in the easiest and quickest way possible."

All other distilleries here are making arrangements to close Sept. 8.

Evanston High School to Open September 10

Evanston Township High school will open on Monday, Sept. 10, for its thirty-fifth year of work. This year the school will have a second annex—the Haven school building, which has been leased for that purpose. It is expected that during the coming school year a course in military training will be offered.

WHEN you're thirsty and can't get a drink of cold water quickly

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The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company

Peoples Gas Building Telephone Wabash 6000

Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK



"Welch Ways," a book of 99 recipes for serving Welch's. Sent free on request.

WHAT a pleasure after exercise!

Hot and tired from honest work or honest play. Fatigue dragging at your footsteps. Then comes Welch's, cooling and reviving. How it drenches the thirst and fills you with new life and vigor! How delightful is the fragrance and flavor of the grapes—the ripe, premium-price Concord used alone by Welch's!

Welch's is the drink for strenuous America. It makes for efficiency in sport or business. It clears the head and steadies the nerves and increases endurance. It is energizing food as well as a refreshing drink.

At the club or the soda fountain, order Welch's straight, or with plain or charged water, or with lemonade or ginger ale. At home, keep a case of Welch's on hand—there are a hundred delicious ways of serving it.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

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TWO WOMEN TIE FOR MEDAL IN GOLF MEET

Mrs. Kunstadter and
Miss Pearce Lead
Qualifiers.

Championship Pairings

Mrs. Letts vs. Mrs. Kasson; Mrs. Jones vs. Miss Ford; Mrs. Harwood vs. Miss Allen; Mrs. Smalley vs. Miss Curran; Mrs. Worley vs. Miss Edwards; Miss Chatfield vs. Miss Stamer; Miss Hunter vs. Miss Ellis; Miss Pearce vs. Miss Llewellyn; Miss Haddad vs. Mrs. Gentry; Mrs. Brundage vs. Miss Wilcox; Mrs. McArthur vs. Mrs. Colburn; Mrs. Martyn vs. Mrs. Evans; Miss Lee vs. Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Lacey vs. Miss Kahaner; Miss Rosenthal vs. Miss Lukens; Mrs. Kunstadter vs. Miss Fergus.

BY JOE DAVIS.

Leading a record field of 140 starters with scores of 52, Mrs. Samuel Kunstadter of Idlewild and Miss Ernestine Pearce of Skokie tied for low score medal in the seventeenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association at the Flossmoor Country club yesterday.

Four players came within one stroke of the leaders. These were Mrs. R. H. Smalley of Windsor, Mrs. John Worley of Aurora, Miss Florence Haddad of the Blue Mound Country club of Milwaukee, and Miss Carolyn Lee, champion of Kansas City, who is playing from the Beverly Country club.

Last year at Grand Rapids the medal round was played in a temperature of 95, while yesterday double reeled skirts were advisable, by reason of a half mile from the south. It is fortunate conditions are not now in vogue.

Fine Scores Despite Weather. Battling against both Bogy and Boreas was a hard proposition, yet scores were remarkably good, no less than twenty-seven players cutting under the century mark. Last year, when only sixteen qualified for the championship, only seven players had scores of 99 or under, and 111 would have qualified for thirty-second place. Yesterday there was a tie at 102 for last place, which would indicate a great improvement in play.

Although the wind was high, the Flossmoor course was faster than at any time this year, lack of rain having dried out the fairways so that plenty of distance was obtainable. The putting greens also were fast. With the wind behind them some of the longest drivers were getting from 240 to 250 yards.

Seven Visitors in First Flight. Out of the thirty-two who landed in the championship flight, seven are from outside points. Of these Miss Haddad, who is 17 years of age, and Miss Carolyn Lee look to be the best, while Mrs. J. H. Lacey of Detroit and Miss Louise Hunter also showed class.

The expansion of the championship field to thirty-two leaves a greater latitude, and there were few upsets, although Miss Vera Gardiner of Glen Oak, a semi-finalist last year, was forced into the second flight by a ruling of the W. G. A. which could not apply to the championship.

Miss F. S. Colburn of Glen View at 102 and was relegated to the lower flight, as Mrs. Colburn is not eligible for that flight. A playoff or draw would be more satisfactory.

Mrs. Kunstadter Starts Well. Mrs. Kunstadter owed her position at the top to a remarkably good start round. Starting with an eight at the first hole, she went the rest of the round on a par, but did not come home quite as well, a five on the short eleventh costing her first place. Miss Pearce came home finely and looked to have first place in sight at the last green, but took three putts.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal, who was picked to finish close to the top, got into trouble at the third hole and eventually had to drop back, this leading to a lousy nine. Her home round was the best of the day, 42. Miss Allen, who was paired with her, took 46 out and was going finely, but she encountered bunkers on the return journey and notched 54. An unplayable lie helped to net a ten for Miss V. Llewellyn at the first hole.

Mrs. Fred C. Letts of Indian Hill, the champion, did not have to qualify.

Qualifying Scores.

Player	Score
Mrs. S. Kunstadter, Idlewild	52
Miss E. Pearce, Skokie	52
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Windsor	53
Mrs. J. D. Worley, Aurora	53
Miss C. Lee, Beverly	53
Mrs. C. Martyn, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. M. Ford, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. J. H. Lacey, Detroit	54
Mrs. C. Brundage, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	54
Mrs. R. Harwood, Windsor	54
Mrs. E. Rosenthal, Skokie	54
Mrs. H. Kasson, South Shore	55
Mrs. E. Chatfield, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. W. McArthur, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. D. Galt, Menasha	55
Mrs. L. Pearce, Glen View	55
Mrs. V. Llewellyn, Le Grange	55
Mrs. G. Curran, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. M. Edwards, Midlothian	55
Mrs. B. H. Evans, Evanston	55
Mrs. J. V. Douglas, Westmont	55
Mrs. C. Lukens, Skokie	55
Mrs. P. Ellis, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	55
Mrs. C. Kahaner, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Stamer, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View	55

SECOND FLIGHT.

Player	Score
Mrs. V. Gardiner, Glen Oak	102
Mrs. L. H. Rein, Ridgecrest	102
Mrs. E. Watson, Indian Hill	102
Mrs. J. Rosenthal, Skokie	107

WOMEN GOLFERS AT FLOSSMOOR

Two Low Medalists and a Visitor Who Qualified in the Championship Flight.



MISS E. PEARCE, SKOKIE; MRS. S. KUNSTADTER, IDLEWILD; MISS E. CHATFIELD, SYCAMORE.

LOW CARDS IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Player	Score
Mrs. S. Kunstadter, Idlewild	52
Miss E. Pearce, Skokie	52
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Windsor	53
Mrs. J. D. Worley, Aurora	53
Miss C. Lee, Beverly	53
Mrs. C. Martyn, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. M. Ford, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. J. H. Lacey, Detroit	54
Mrs. C. Brundage, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	54
Mrs. R. Harwood, Windsor	54
Mrs. E. Rosenthal, Skokie	54
Mrs. H. Kasson, South Shore	55
Mrs. E. Chatfield, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. W. McArthur, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. D. Galt, Menasha	55
Mrs. L. Pearce, Glen View	55
Mrs. V. Llewellyn, Le Grange	55
Mrs. G. Curran, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. M. Edwards, Midlothian	55
Mrs. B. H. Evans, Evanston	55
Mrs. J. V. Douglas, Westmont	55
Mrs. C. Lukens, Skokie	55
Mrs. P. Ellis, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	55
Mrs. C. Kahaner, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Stamer, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View	55

THIRD FLIGHT.

Player	Score
Mrs. S. Kunstadter, Idlewild	52
Miss E. Pearce, Skokie	52
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Windsor	53
Mrs. J. D. Worley, Aurora	53
Miss C. Lee, Beverly	53
Mrs. C. Martyn, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. M. Ford, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. J. H. Lacey, Detroit	54
Mrs. C. Brundage, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	54
Mrs. R. Harwood, Windsor	54
Mrs. E. Rosenthal, Skokie	54
Mrs. H. Kasson, South Shore	55
Mrs. E. Chatfield, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. W. McArthur, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. D. Galt, Menasha	55
Mrs. L. Pearce, Glen View	55
Mrs. V. Llewellyn, Le Grange	55
Mrs. G. Curran, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. M. Edwards, Midlothian	55
Mrs. B. H. Evans, Evanston	55
Mrs. J. V. Douglas, Westmont	55
Mrs. C. Lukens, Skokie	55
Mrs. P. Ellis, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	55
Mrs. C. Kahaner, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Stamer, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View	55

FOURTH FLIGHT.

Player	Score
Mrs. S. Kunstadter, Idlewild	52
Miss E. Pearce, Skokie	52
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Windsor	53
Mrs. J. D. Worley, Aurora	53
Miss C. Lee, Beverly	53
Mrs. C. Martyn, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. M. Ford, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. J. H. Lacey, Detroit	54
Mrs. C. Brundage, Flossmoor	54
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	54
Mrs. R. Harwood, Windsor	54
Mrs. E. Rosenthal, Skokie	54
Mrs. H. Kasson, South Shore	55
Mrs. E. Chatfield, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. W. McArthur, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. D. Galt, Menasha	55
Mrs. L. Pearce, Glen View	55
Mrs. V. Llewellyn, Le Grange	55
Mrs. G. Curran, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. M. Edwards, Midlothian	55
Mrs. B. H. Evans, Evanston	55
Mrs. J. V. Douglas, Westmont	55
Mrs. C. Lukens, Skokie	55
Mrs. P. Ellis, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Hunter, Menasha	55
Mrs. C. Kahaner, Midlothian	55
Mrs. L. Stamer, Flossmoor	55
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View	55

PLAYERS OUT OF FLIGHTS.

Players who were ineligible for the

Life is just one soft step after another—

when you walk on

SLIPKNOT

Rubber Heels

Be good to yourself!

Go to the nearest repair shop

and treat yourself to a pair of walking, rubber tires!

BUT BE SURE THEY'RE "SLIPKNOTS"—THEY LAST LONGER—AT THE SAME PRICE—

AT ALL REPAIRERS.

THELMA DARBY ADDS TWO NEW TITLES TO LIST

Young Girl Shares Honors
in C. A. A. U. Swim
with McGillivray.

Standing to Date

Illinois A. C. 11, Chicago A. 11, Detroit T. M. C. A. 11, Hamilton club 11.

BY WALTER ECKERSALL.

Miss Thelma Darby of the Indianapolis Canoe and Athletic club and Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. were the star performers in the Central A. A. U. outdoor swimming championships yesterday at the South Shore Country club.

Miss Darby, who is 14 years old, won the 100 and 200 yard swims, free style. Previous to yesterday's events she won eight of seven contests. This gives her eight of nine events and places the Indianapolis club on top of the women's division with a total of forty points. Miss Darby did not compete in the fancy diving.

McGillivray Twice Victor.

Perry McGillivray of the tri-color club won the century and furling swims, while De Orlov and Bingham of the I. A. C. finished second and third, respectively, in the fancy diving. As a result the Illinois A. C. now leads in the point column with 81 points and the Detroit Y. M. C. A. is second with 28. The C. A. A. has 14. The half mile swim for men and the high diving for men and women are yet to be decided. These events will be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel Saturday.

There were only two swimmers of class in yesterday's events. Miss Darby won off by herself in the women's contests, while Perry McGillivray stroked his way to easy victories. Miss Darby and McGillivray won their races by at least twenty yards. If it had been pressed they could have negotiated the distance much faster.

Summaries of Races.

100 yard swim, Central A. A. U. championship for men—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 11, 1:10.5. Second, P. Harless, C. A. A. 11, 1:11.5. Third, 1:12.5. 200 yard swim, Central A. A. U. championship for women—Won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, 2:10. Second, Miss Salomea Basses, 2:15. Third, 2:20. 100 yard swim, Central A. A. U. championship for men—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 11, 1:10.5. Second, P. Harless, C. A. A. 11, 1:11.5. Third, 1:12.5. 200 yard swim, Central A. A. U. championship for women—Won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, 2:10. Second, Miss Salomea Basses, 2:15. Third, 2:20.

Miss Detroit II. Takes Power Boat Speed Prize

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 27.—Miss Detroit II., driven by Garr Wood, won the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat association tonight with a total of 15 points for the three thirty mile races, the first of which was run Saturday. Miss Minneapolis had 12 points and Hawkeye II had 6. Miss Detroit's average speed today was 26.1 miles per hour.

Miss Detroit made the fastest time of the day when she completed the first lap of the six mile course at 58.6 miles per hour.

Exhaust Echoes BY SHEPARD BUTLER

An active campaign to spread the gospel of saving among the motorists is being inaugurated this week by the four great automobile organizations of the country—the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Automobile association, and the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers. Bulletins urging the need of avoiding gasoline waste are being sent to every manufacturer in the United States and to 27,000 dealers, 24,000 garages, and 13,000 repair men. As soon as they can be prepared, copies of a placard will be sent broadcast, to be hung in garages and other points of vantage, setting forth in detail a variety of ways in which fuel can be saved.

That the much discussed and much debated shortage of motor car fuel has been officially recognized by these central bodies would seem to indicate that the situation is graver than the average automobile owner thinks—if he thinks about it at all. Such warnings as are given are conservative, however. If a 10 per cent saving can be effected through judicious economy, the designers and other experts think, this alone—the equivalent of more than 125,000,000 gallons in the next twelve months—will easily avert any actual fuel famine.

Interest in the approaching Labor day races at the Broadview speedway was stimulated yesterday by the receipt of a telegram from Ralph De Palma in New York, entered his Packard for the three events and announcing that he will leave for Chicago today. De Palma's entry had been despaired of, for he has been out "barnstorming" in match races with Barney Oldfield.

Woods and Waters of Larry

VOX POP ON BASS AND MUSKIES

YONKERS, N. Y. (To the Editor:—) All the time in the world for the summer I get THE TRIBUNE every day and read with interest the articles in your column. In the issue of Aug. 21 you have an article by G. E. Gunderson which I can partially correct.

I have fished the Manitowish waters of northern Wisconsin for twenty-three years. I, too, have had my arguments with the natives. I have been at the Washington in 1918 went to the Smithsonian institute to find out.

I forget the Latin name, but bass there are called bass and classified strange to say, in three classes. The large mouth is green bass, the Oswego or yellow bass, and the true and only black bass what is commonly known as the small mouthed bass. They told me the latter is the only true bass and that the yellow and green are transplanted species and crossed many years ago between the amber jack and the common blue gill.

Mr. Gunderson's surgeon friend had the same information and apparently got it twisted.

I have a government report on the muskellunge and, while not having it with me, can remember it fairly well. Firstly, "muskellunge" is merely an appellation, as he is the only true pike. The pike, so called, and our so-called pike are a sport, a mongrel. Muskellunge will not live in waters that drain north and will never be found in waters that have no open outlet—that is, waters that drain underground.

Muskellunge are found, and I have caught them, in Canada, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Indiana, and I have heard of them in Iowa and Ohio, but only in waters that drain south. Your real old timer knows this to be true.

(Editor's note: The above is an excerpt and is offered without comment by us. If you disagree with these statements please write to hear my say. This promises to be interesting.)

BOB SIMPSON AT OFFICERS' CAMP; OUT OF BIG MEET

Champion Hurdler Not to
Defend Track Honors
at St. Louis.

Robert M. Simpson of the University of Missouri, world's champion hurdler, last night confirmed reports that he will not defend his honors in the National A. A. U. title meet to be held in St. Louis starting next Friday. Simpson, enrolled as a student officer in the second officers' training camp at Fort Belvoir.

Chicago will send approximately twenty-five athletes to the national games. The Chicago Athletic association has the list with twenty-five. The Illinois Athletic club will enter twenty-five in the junior championships Friday and seventeen in the senior events Saturday.

Joe Stout to Compete. The University of Chicago will enter Currier, quarter miler, and Steve Duncan, runner. Probably a dozen athletes will run unattached or under the colors of smaller athletic clubs.

Director Martin A. Decker of the Chicago A. A. team obtained telegrams for Edwin H. Fall, western champion, and Central A. A. U. mile champion, and Andy E. Ward, national 100 and 200 yard champion, both of whom are at West Lakes Naval Training station.

Ends Brundage's Track Career. Avery Brundage of the C. A. A. U. national around champion, will be in athletic career in the St. Louis meet. He has decided to give up further competition because of the press of business in Chicago.

WALTER HAYES WINS NET MEET

Walter T. Hayes kept his record in his record unattainable by defeat by winning the fifth and deciding set of the championship singles match from Ralph Burdick in the Edgewater beach tournament. Hayes won yesterday 4-1, after darkness on Sunday made it impossible to put off the fifth set for a day. Hayes won the first two sets on Sunday 6-4, 6-3, 7-4, 6-1.

Burdick got some consolation in a match immediately afterward, when he and Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill Jr., in a match, bested Miss Mary K. Vinton and Hayes in a semi-final in straight sets, 6-4, 6-1.

Northwest Skating Club to Take Up All Sports

The Northwest skating club, which included Chicago, western and national skating champions on its rolls for men and gathered other championship roller skaters, skaters and hockey players last night on a new ice skating rink. The club is in a form will be called the Northwest Sportsman's club. A. M. Rensselaer, best president and Les Jones secretary. The club will rent a skid rink, but intends to build eventually.

RAIN STOPS TENNIS PLAY.

Rain stopped play in the tennis tournament at Highland Park today. Men's singles, first round—Lyle E. Williams, Highland Park, beat Ned H. Hays, Park, 6-0, 6-0; F. S. Waddington, Park, beat C. Williams, Highland, 7-5, 6-3.

Flag Raisers

The flag raisers of the day of the moved with the each case there and enthusiasm.

It was a great privilege to be a part of the whole thing.

"The flag raisers of the day of the moved with the each case there and enthusiasm."

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Fifty-eight per clock-tick

Every time the clock ticks, fifty-eight Fatimas are lighted somewhere in the United States. No other high-grade cigarette has so many unchanging, unswerving friends.

This shows that men do appreciate cigarette-comfort.

For, comfort is perhaps the chief reason for Fatima's big popularity—comfort while you smoke, and better yet, after you smoke, even though you may smoke the whole day through.

The Fatima Turkish blend is so carefully balanced that it has none of the after-effects of heavier, less skillfully blended tobaccos. That's why Fatimas are comfortable (hence, sensible)—as your first package will prove.

Lippitt & McQuinn Inc.



FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—August is as much of a grievance as rain at a Sunday school picnic. There is only one nice thing about it. Just as on the idea of March we see the volleys and Palm Beach parasols snuggled down in the shop window from the bitter snowstorm outside, we are privileged to rest our eyes on the fur-trimmed suits and velvet hats of autumn. It's awfully refreshing—this fur and velvet sundae on a hot day in town.

The new hats cannot be viewed by any tourist without a Baedeker. They simply take you from one end of the

Real Love Stories

"It's an Ill Wind"—THIS all happened in the little New England town where I was born and to me proves conclusively that fate does sometimes take a hand in straightening out the affairs of men. Martha, when 18, was engaged to John, the son of a wealthy farmer living not far from town. They seemed to be made for each other, as the expression goes, and were as happy and as much in love as it is possible for two people to be. John built a house within a stone's throw of that of Martha's father and



plans for the wedding went on at a great pace. A week before the day set John went to a nearby city on a business trip and when he returned that night it was evident that he had been drinking. Why or how he would not explain to the horrified Martha, to whom drinking seemed akin to murder, and she sent him away, saying that when he could explain he might return and not before.

"All this happened when I was an infant and as I grew to womanhood John and Martha were our neighbors, he living in the house intended for his bride and she in her father's house, alone. Their open enmity had long since ceased to cause comment, and goodness only knows how long things might have gone on this way if fate, in the shape of a windstorm, had not taken a hand. One moonlight night Martha was awakened by a noise and, taking her father's rifle, she started on a tour of investigation. When she looked down the front walk her heart nearly failed her, for there outlined against the grape arbor was the crouching form of a man. She explained afterward that she did not stop to think for an instant. All that kept flashing through her mind was the thought that she was alone and must protect herself. Three times she fired straight at the black mass and at the third shot the figure rolled over and then was still. Sheer terror kept her in the house powerless to move until early the next morning, when she crept to the door in answer to a ring and found John standing there holding in his hand an open umbrella with three round holes in the cover.

"It had been put on his veranda to dry and the wind had blown it down to Martha's grape arbor, where the handle had caught in the trellis, making a very human-looking figure as it lay there, gently swayed by the wind. No one knows just what Martha's fearful explanation was, but surely it was satisfactory. For John has been made her protector legally against all harm, especially burglary."

It Isn't Easy, But
Eleanor, You Must
Diet and Exercise

If you missed the Antoinette Donnelly series telling how she reduced Mrs. Eva Lane thirty pounds in six weeks, or how she corrected a head of dry, thin, falling hair and an ailing body with dead-end, or the article on treating Miss Hill's complexion for pimples and blackheads, send a stamped, addressed envelope and the information will be mailed to you. Any other questions pertaining to beauty and hygiene will be gladly answered.

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.
LEONOR M.: I AM AFRAID that you will not approve of my answer, Eleanor, because I am going to tell you to do the very things that you begged me not to diet and exercise. There, surely, would be a fortune in it for the man that could invent something beside the above mentioned things for reduction, because invariably superfluous flesh and a dislike for denying the flesh and for physical exertion of any kind go hand in hand. You may have no time in which to exercise. You will have to take time, because getting back to your normal weight is a real duty and fully as important as the things that now claim your time. If you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope I shall mail you the directions and diet used in reducing.

RUTH M.: HANDS THAT SHOW every bone are not to be classed with beauty assets. I will admit, but the trouble is not worth worrying about, because it can be remedied by the expenditure of a little time and patience. Massage is the best means of acquiring shapeliness and plumpness. This should be done with pure olive oil or good cold cream and let the movements be downward toward the finger tips with intermediate light strokes across the back of the hand. The inside, or palm, is massaged toward the fingers also, with interposed rotary movement toward the middle of the palm. This massage is especially helpful in treating enlarged joints. By building up the rest of the hand the joints will be made to appear smaller.

Skin diseases
quickly yield to
Resinol

Resinol gives such instant relief from itching and burning, and so generally succeeds in clearing the eruption away, that it is the standard skin treatment of thousands of physicians. Why don't you try it?

Mae Marsh Is Own
Sweet Self, but
the Picture Drags

"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS." Produced by Goldwyn. Presented at the Colonial.
THE CAST:
Polly of the Circus.....Mae Marsh
John Douglas, the minister.....Vernon Steele
Toby, the clown.....Charles Clinger
Big Jim, boss carnivalman.....George Tripple
Barker, owner of the big show.....F. J. Williams
Mandy.....F. J. Williams
Rusty, her lover.....Dick Lee
Deacon Strong.....Charles Clinger
Julia, his daughter.....Lucille Satterthwaite

By Mae Tinee.
WHEN one sees a dear and universally beloved actress like Mae Marsh returns to the screen after an absence of many months, it is not hard to be able to greet the picture in which she appears with wholesale enthusiasm, especially as she is in her native "quantity" of wholesome and appealing self.

But, alas though we may let the truth be told, "Polly of the Circus" was a far better play than it has made a picture. It drags.

If, however, you don't mind prolonged stretches of coma, you will find that there are a number of things that go far toward the film's redemption. To begin with, there is Mae Marsh herself, who, as the little circus girl, cast by accident into the home of a bachelor minister, is a most lovable Polly, bubbling over with personality plus. There are touches of humor and pathos that are real as well as some that are not real.

There's a horse race which might best be slantly expressed as a "pippin." And the kindly chap in the circus who loves Polly and gives her up is also, to speak slantly, a "regular guy." Also the youngsters in the prologue are honest to goodness kids.

But Vernon Steele is rather dissatisfying, being a trifle too sweet and limp. His colored mammy and "boss" is too apparently a white woman blacked up and acting a part. Her lesser half in the picture has been beaten a thousand miles as to comedy.

Then there are scenes and scenes of just crowds crowding and just the circus coming and leaving. And so the picture is a bit of a bore. But the same it was good to see Mae Marsh again.

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—August is as much of a grievance as rain at a Sunday school picnic. There is only one nice thing about it. Just as on the idea of March we see the volleys and Palm Beach parasols snuggled down in the shop window from the bitter snowstorm outside, we are privileged to rest our eyes on the fur-trimmed suits and velvet hats of autumn. It's awfully refreshing—this fur and velvet sundae on a hot day in town.

The new hats cannot be viewed by any tourist without a Baedeker. They simply take you from one end of the

world to the other. Here are Hindoo turbans of velvet. Breton sailors of cut roughish gray kit. Napoleon turn-back brims. Rough Rider crowns—everything that could be noted by the milliner optic nerve from Ireland's snowy mountains to India's coral strand.

Many of these new hats show under-neath a green velvet or original conception. For example, Louise has sent a small Breton sailor, the underbrim of which is treated to row after row of medium sized cut jet beads. The crown is covered with black satin, corded about every inch or so and set off with one of those padded ornaments of jet.

The above coat is designed especially for the flapper or the college girl. Of green velvet with trimming of caracul, it exemplifies the Cossack mode, which is so prevalent this year.

Among those who voiced enthusiastic approval of the picture were William G. Edens of the Central Trust company and a director of the Citizens' Unit; Buckingham Chamberlain, a director of the Citizens' Unit; and Rogers Deane, representing Bishop Fellows; and J. H. Poague, master in chancery.

What do I think of the picture? Well, being an American, I can see no reason why it should not be shown. Possibly the Kaiser might feel differently about it.

BLUE EYES: Yes, there are brown eyes, too. No, I think not. Haven't a picture in my name. Harold Lockwood was in "The Hidden Spring." Alfred Vothberg is with Vitagraph. I love to.

XX: Yes, the movies have secured the "cynical" Eva Tanguay. She will appear in a Seinkopf production entitled, "The Wild Girl," and we should say that from the sound it is just the picture for her.

CLARA: Kimball Young has entered the comedy producing field and has formed the Fun-Art Films, Inc., having signed up the vaudeville team of Ray and Gordon Dooley for five years. Miss Young will not appear in the comedies.

ROSEMARY: They will be seen in Bluebird pictures hereafter.

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MAE MARSH
"Go With Her, G'wan—I!" She's the Same Small
Scamp as Always!

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

AUDITORIUM, Congress near Wabash—"Official Italian War Picture." "Woe Lady Betty," with Beala Love.
BANDBOX, Madison near La Salle—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," drama.
BIBO DREAM, 114 South State—"The Marriage Market," with June Elvidge.
BOSTON, Clark near Washington—"Mary Jane's Pa," with Marc MacDer-mott.
CASTLE, State near Madison—"Down to Earth," with Douglas Fairbanks.
CHICAGO, State near Harrison—"The Hero," with Billy West, vaudeville.
COLONIAL, Randolph near State—"Polly of the Circus," with Mae Marsh.
GEN, 450 South State—"Land of Lost Shadows," drama; vaudeville.
KEY, 40 South Clark—"The Man, the Girl, and the Lion," drama.
LYRIC, State near Jackson—"Soul Adrift," with Ethel Clayton.
ORPHEUM, 66 West Madison—"The Law of the Land," with Mrs. Petrova.
PASTIME, 66 West Madison—"Baby Face," drama; vaudeville.
PLAYHOUSE, Michigan near Van Buren—"Mother of Mine," with Ruth Clifford.
ROSE, 63 West Madison—"Down to Earth," with Douglas Fairbanks.
ROYAL, State near Van Buren—"The Land Over Yonder," drama.
SEAS, 86 West Madison—"The Devil's Assistant," with Marguerite Placier.
STUDEBAKER, Michigan near Van Buren—"The Honor System," with Miriam Cooper.
U. S. MUSIC HALL, State near Harrison—"Hair Trigger Burke," vaudeville.
WORLD, 61 West Randolph—"Bought and Paid For," with Alice Brady.
ZIEGFELD, Michigan near Seventh—"The Sin Woman," with Irene Fenwick.

ASK ME! ASK ME?

JAMES: The reason you have not heard from the studio manager, is probably that he has nothing to write you about. If he had thought you were a type he needed, he would undoubtedly have engaged you. The companies don't make a practice of letting good things get away, you know—what doesn't mean that you're not a good thing. He probably just hasn't an opening in which your peculiar line of good looks would shine. Get me?

BLUE EYES: Yes, there are brown eyes, too. No, I think not. Haven't a picture in my name. Harold Lockwood was in "The Hidden Spring." Alfred Vothberg is with Vitagraph. I love to.

XX: Yes, the movies have secured the "cynical" Eva Tanguay. She will appear in a Seinkopf production entitled, "The Wild Girl," and we should say that from the sound it is just the picture for her.

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CLUB NOTES

The Chicago Woman's club at its board meeting yesterday discussed plans for an entertainment to be given on Thursday evening in the clubrooms for the sailors in Grant park and the members of hospital units 2, 3, and 4. The men are invited to bring their relatives and friends, so they can all get to know each other. Mrs. W. D. Washburn, who has a son in one of the hospital units, is directly in charge of the affair and is working in cooperation with the Grant park recreation committee, of which Mrs. Laura Rabb is chairman.

A midsummer card party will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Joseph J. Magrady of 8220 Washington boulevard. Cards will be the main feature of the afternoon.

Lloyd George, chapter, Daughters of the British Empire, will meet this evening in the war shop in the Stevens building to work on articles for the soldiers.

The St. Catherine's High School auxiliary announces a garden party on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Joseph J. Magrady of 8220 Washington boulevard. Cards will be the main feature of the afternoon.

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Tribune Cook-Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Edgington with current market materials and are infallible by law.

BY JANE EDINGTON.

The steps in drying of almost any product by almost any method are: Preparation of product, blanching, drying, conditioning, packing, and sealing. When a product is dried the slices should be uniform. The weight of dried products commonly represents one-fifth of the fresh. A pint of peas canned weighs thirty ounces, and when dried two.

Blanching for Drying.

Those who have experimented with the drying problems give as the best reason for blanching products to be dried that products so treated seem not to deteriorate in the same degree that others do. It frequently happens that dried products that seem worth while when first dried become nothing but hay or sticks not many weeks thereafter.

Sometimes products are baked for twenty minutes in the oven at a temperature of 140 degrees to destroy any tiny eggs that may later hatch into destructive pests, but the blanching is considered much the better method. Carrots are blanched whole, then scraped and sliced; corn is blanched on the cob. Apples, if they are blanched but not cold dipped.

Some products begin to cook at a temperature of 115 degrees, and in starting them to dry the temperature should not be higher than 110 nor go higher than 140. Other products may be run up to 180. Cooking takes place at a higher temperature as the moisture disappears.

Carrots may be dried in four hours by electric fan. Conditioning is putting a dried product in a large container and every day running the hands through it, lifting and so distributing any moisture that may remain in some of the pieces and thus making the whole product uniform. Of course it should be carefully covered in the meantime.

When is a product dry enough? The only answer, says the government expert, is that it is "dry" when it is dry enough. Corn rattles when it is dry. Pineapples are considered a desideratum, but now appearance is not much considered in the drying problem. The important thing is whether it will be good when cooked up.

Drying is not the light and easy simple thing some people suppose. It takes a good many more words than the above to show why it is not.

Bright Sayings
of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each childish saying printed. The only condition is the story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. Write on one side of the paper only. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unsolicited contributions. Address bright sayings to Amy W., "Children," Chicago.



My little boy had hurt his finger. I was sympathizing with him more than was necessary when he said, "Oh, my finger, my finger, I ain't die." H. P. S.

A circus was in the neighborhood and my father took him. His little playmate, Ethlyn, was afraid to go, but had heard much about the wild animals that were generally with a circus, so her mother told her to ask sonny if he saw the hippopotamus. She thought a moment and said, "Mother, I'll call him and you ask him." M. C. K.

A little 4 year old neighbor of mine was sent to the store to buy a lemon cream pie. Sometime later she returned bearing it triumphantly in her arms and said: "I forfatted the name of it, so I just asked for one wif embroidery on it." R. A.

Edward was tired of living the life he was compelled to lead, and was going to run away. Mother and father considered the matter thoughtfully and told him he could go if he felt that way about it. So he packed his grip and got to the door, but came back on the ground of having forgotten his tooth brush, and went downstairs again. He opened the front door and went out on the porch. For fifteen minutes all was silent, and then a boy's anxious voice called out: "Say, dad, if I'm going away hadn't I better take mother along?" H. E.

"Please, mother," said Arthur, "put that candy away or let me eat it; it tempts me so." J. H. C.



IT'S a patriotic duty to eat more corn, and you are helping in that direction every time you serve Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

Every one knows how much nutrient there is in corn, and Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is corn in its most tempting and delicious form.

You can be sure of Kellogg's, the original Toasted Corn Flakes, the flakes that are delicate and thin. Whatever the times, the quality of Kellogg's has our pledge—the finest corn flakes possible to produce.

W. K. Kellogg

"I Always Order Golden's" Says the careful housewife, "and find ever so many uses for it."



Only a dime
ANONY
Green Chile Cheese
makes good
everywhere

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

AMUSEMENTS
Jesse Lusk & Schaefer's
COLONIAL NOW
BANDBOX, NEAR STATE
—CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—
PALAIS ROYAL REVUE
SENATOR FRANCIS MURPHY
DIXIE HARRIS and ALL STAR
SEBASTIAN MERRILL CO.
CHARLES GIBBS THE BRANTONS
M. A. E. M. A. E. S. E.
"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS"
NIGHTS 11:15-12:30-1:15
11 A. M. to 11 P. M. 15c-25c

Auditorium
7 Days Longer
Last Time MONDAY, Sept. 1
The Overwhelming Reaction.
The Italian Battle Front

MAJESTIC VAUDEVILLE
HARRY FOX
JESSIE LUSK & SCHAEFER'S
BANDBOX, NEAR STATE
—CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—
PALAIS ROYAL REVUE
SENATOR FRANCIS MURPHY
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White City
Coming—BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
—TWICE DAILY—
SUNDAY, SEPT. 2 MONDAY, SEPT. 3
Seat Sale at Loran & Healy's
Saturday, Sunday and Monday

PALACE Greater Vaudeville
EMILY ANN WELLMAN
in "YOUNG MR. WATSON"
TED LOBBAN and a FINESTLY
DAVID BARTHELMY
NELLIE V. NICHOLS
Gold, Harris & Mary—Buddy's Best
School—Willie Feltz and the
PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT
NIGHTS 11:15-12:30-1:15
11:30-

NEW NINE STORY APARTMENT FOR SHERIDAN ROAD

**BEUF CATTLE HIT
HIGHEST PRICE
KNOWN—\$16.30**

**Hogs Sold Mostly 25c
Higher than Last
Week's Close.**

**J. H. Murphy Plans High
Grade Flats Overlook-
ing Lincoln Park.**

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers filed for record yesterday totaled 85, of which 70 were in the city and 15 outside, including 4 under the Torrens system. Transfers were as follows:

Lake View	1	Proviso	1
Jefferson	1	Thornton	1
North town	1	Stickney	1
South town	1	Bridgeview	1
Hyde Park	1	Northwood Park	1
Lake Park	1	Forest Park	1
West town	1	Leyden	1
Bloom	1	Lyons	1
Clear	1	Riverside	1

Another lofty high grade apartment building is planned for Sheridan road, overlooking the Lincoln park yacht harbor. It will be erected by J. H. Murphy of the J. H. Murphy Food company on land which he has just purchased from Benjamin Allen, the jeweler. It comprises the property on Sheridan road, facing the park, 100 feet north of Roscoe street, with a frontage on the road of 70 feet and an average depth of 25 feet. A nominal consideration is given, but it is understood that property in that vicinity has been held at better than \$500 a front foot.

J. H. Murphy plans to erect upon the lot in the near future a high grade building of nine stories, to contain seven apartments of fourteen and fifteen rooms in each building, which is expected to cost in excess of \$300,000. It is to be along the line of the Smith building, just south of Roscoe street, and is expected to be regarded as one of the finest apartment buildings in the country. The sale of the land was negotiated by Paul Steinbecker & Co.

Belmont Building Sold.
Ernest J. Magers sold the Belmont building located on Belmont avenue, 136 feet wide, to the Belmont building company, which he acquired from Barnett Greenberg for a reported consideration of \$60,000 cash. It is known as 900 to 924 Belmont avenue, occupies a lot 924x185 feet, contains four stories and eight flats, and is said to have a gross annual rental of \$7,000.

It recently has been remodelled at a cost of \$28,000. In part payment Mr. Magers sold the vacant 17x200 feet at the northeast corner of Independence and Douglas boulevards at a reported valuation of \$30,000. It is stated that Mr. Greenberg plans to improve the lot with a three-story apartment building to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Regelin, Jensen & Co. represented all the parties to the transaction.

South Side Transaction.
Record was made of the transfer by Heister A. Spaulding to David Levi of the old Abby apartments at the northeast corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The lot is 260x124 feet and it is improved with a four-story building containing thirty-five apartments of six and seven rooms. A nominal consideration is given, the purchase or conveying in part payment the property in Calumet avenue, 415 feet north of Fifty-third street, 115x150 feet, east front, consideration nominal, subject to an encumbrance of \$5,000, the property in Prairie avenue, 100 feet north of Fifty-eighth street, 100x170 feet, east front.

The largest of two forest preserve purchases filed for record comprises a tract of 37.51 acres in the southwest part of Chicago Heights on the north and south sides of the Chicago and Sauk trails. Thorne creek runs through it. It was acquired from Mrs. C. McCoy for an expressed consideration of \$70,000.

The other parcel comprises a tract of 79 acres west of La Grange and north of Western Springs on Salt creek. It was purchased from William S. Woodworth for an expressed consideration of \$29,225.

Drexel Avenue Deal.
There was filed for record the transfer by Fred Beckenbach to Harold Rupert of the property at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth street and Drexel avenue, lot 110x110 feet, with three-story apartment building, a nominal consideration being given. Mr. Beckenbach also has conveyed to the same grantee the property at the southwest corner of Winthrop and Berwyn avenues, 100x150 feet, consideration nominal.

The property at the northeast corner of Monticello and Leland avenues, lot 145x115 feet, with improvements, has been conveyed by Benedicto Anselmo to Emilio Ehler, consideration nominal, subject to an encumbrance of \$28,000.

The Chicago Title and Trust company has acquired by master's deed from B. J. Ackerly & Co. the property in Irving Park boulevard, 125 feet east of Clinton avenue, lot seventy-five feet front to Clinton avenue, for an expressed consideration of \$44,800.

North Ashland Avenue Trade.
The property at 1025-36 North Ashland avenue, lot 62x120 feet, improved with a two-story store and flat building, has been conveyed by William McDonald to Greenbaum Bank and Trust company, trustees, who took title for the purchaser for a reported consideration of \$30,000. In part payment the southwest corner of California avenue and Arlington place was conveyed by Y. E. Ackerly to McDonald. Harry Goldstein & Co., and J. J. Schiller & Co. were the brokers.

Record was made of the transfer by Edward Whitman to Maud H. Murphy of the property in North Hermitage avenue, 120 feet south of Juneway terrace, lot 60x120 feet, west front, consideration nominal, subject to an encumbrance of \$18,000.

Colman Kirk has conveyed to Elizabeth Hoffman the property in Avers avenue, 155 feet northeast of Wellington street, lot 115x165 feet, with improvements, consideration nominal, subject to an encumbrance of \$25,000.

Goldstein has conveyed to \$50,000 has been withdrawn from the subcommittee of New York.

PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Market easy at former prices. Receipts heavy. Quotations:

Prime	16.00	Choice	15.50
Extra	15.00	Butcher	14.50
Ordinary	14.00	Butcher	13.50
Low	13.00	Butcher	12.50
Returned	12.00	Butcher	11.50

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

CATTLE.
Beef steers, choice to prime, 14.00-16.30.
Beef steers, good to choice, 13.00-14.50.
Beef steers, fair to good, 12.00-13.50.
Veal, fair to good, 12.00-13.50.
Cows, fair to good, 12.00-13.50.
Hog, fair to select, 8.00-12.50.
Cannons and cutters, 8.00-9.00.
Good to select veal, 14.00-16.00.

HOGS.
Bulk of sales, 16.00-16.30.
Pork to fancy mad, weights, 16.00-17.00.
Good to select butchers, 16.00-17.00.
Fair to fancy heavy shipping, 16.00-17.00.
Canadian, singers, 17.00-18.00.
Boars, according to weight, 8.00-11.00.
Stags, 16.00-17.50.
Pigs, 11.00-14.75.

SHEEP.
Range wethers, 9.00-11.00.
Native wethers, 10.00-12.50.
Ewes, 8.75-10.00.
Bucks, 6.00-8.00.
Range lambs, 16.00-17.50.
Native lambs, 14.00-16.50.
Cull lambs, 11.00-13.00.

PRIME BEEF CATTLE AT CHICAGO
Prime beef cattle at Chicago yesterday sold at the highest prices on record, topping at \$16.30, a gain of 80c from the previous day. The bulk of the sale was made up of 100 head of 16-month-old steers, however, held barely steady, and there was little change in prices of cows and heifers. Receipts were posted at 24,000, of which 6,500 were rangers and 1,500 were direct to packers from outside points. There was an urgent demand for fancy corn fed beefs, but cheaper steers were neglected.

Hogs sold mostly 25c higher than at the close last week. The trade was uneven, however, and packing grades were slow to clear. Top sales were made at \$17.50, the bulk of the sale being 16-month-old steers, however, held barely steady, and there was little change in prices of cows and heifers. Receipts were posted at 24,000, of which 6,500 were rangers and 1,500 were direct to packers from outside points. There was an urgent demand for fancy corn fed beefs, but cheaper steers were neglected.

Sheep and lambs met with a good demand. Receipts were posted at 10,000 and these included 1,600 direct to packers. Native lambs topped at \$16.50, while Washington rangers made \$17.00. Idaho lambs sold up to \$18.50.

MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK IN CHICAGO.
Receipts—Cattle, 24,000; Hogs, 10,000; Sheep, 10,000. Shipments—Cattle, 10,000; Hogs, 10,000; Sheep, 10,000. Total receipts, 44,000; total shipments, 30,000. Total in city, 14,000.

LIVE STOCK MARKS ELSEWHERE.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market, 16.00-17.00. Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market, 14.00-15.00. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market, 12.00-13.00.

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HOUSEHOLD AND DOMESTIC PRACTICES

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BORN WOMAN
 Children, 10 and 12 years
 pandine; shave
 RELIABLE GOOD
 ST. ROGERS PA. 1000
 gen. work. 1000
 Residents and Trade
 DECKER & COHN
 female help on costs
 as follows:
 FINISHERS,
 S HANDY WITH
 T TO SEW LABELS
 EADY WORK.
 Apply
 Employment Office,
 S. S. Market-st.

good wares; modern fashions.
R.S. 2d fl. 303 N. 5th-st. cor.
ST-FEMALE EXPERIENCED
slides. Columbia Slide Co. 11
HERS-EXPERI-
on dresses; steady
good pay. Wilkowsky
5 W. Van Buren-st.
EXPERIENCED FOR DRESS
N. H. ROSENTHAL 213 N. 5th.

OVER 18 YRS. TO LEARN
Salary \$7 per week to start; in-
crease on piece work and bonus
earn unlimited.

HAPPY M. Jones.
HENRI WARD & WHOLE
Curtis-st., 4th floor.

[REDACTED]

O WORK IN CANDY PA-
work good wages Apply to
J. Brock & Sons, Sil & E-

DOUBLE NEEDLE

15. FOR LIGHT FACTORY
experience necessary, good wages. GANTNER &
4 S. Wabash.

556, 29 S. La Salle.
WANTED, FOR HAND WORK ON
 for spooling machines. \$7.50
 Fielder & Sons, 1715 Man-
 hattan Pl., av. and Eugene.
EXPERIENCED FOR CANNED
 room. Apply shipping and
MACVEIGH & CO., Lake and
IN FOLDING AND MAKING

FACTORY WORK. PRIZES
in Kick prizes. 2336 W. Co
RIENCED. FOR FIVE ME
apply before noon at 1894 Ma
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TAMPING LINENS. EIPPE
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at 4th floor.
FENCED. FOR HAIRDR
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ER BROS. 512 E. 3rd-st
 ER-EXPERT MARC
 apprentice, 923 E. 47th-st.
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 ALSO LEARNERS: COM
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 S. WABASH-AV.
 ORDERERS-10 EXPERI

TEL HELP.
maids, kitchen helpers; rent
west; fare to destination.
ED HARVEY,
and Wentworth-st.

PIRIE SCOTT & CO
=

FACTORY WORK FOR
GIRLS 16 YEARS OR OVER
DAILY LEARNING, DANCE
CAMP NOV. 501 S. JEFFER
SON ST.

EXPERIENCED: STEADY FOR
AROUND: GOOD WAGE
O 5:30. CONSOLIDATED
O, 35 S. WARASH.
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S AND FINISHERS - ON
work. D. SCHWARTZ &
Market-st. 9th floor.
NICURISTS.

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...S, TRIMMERS
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... WEEK WORK;
... SALARIES IN THE

FROM 8:30 TO 5:00

WABASH-AV.

SAILED AND THE
either by the week or just
money here than my share
J. RYDTON
MERCANTILE CO.
MICHIGAN A.V.

15 N. Michigan St.

...
supply. Mine Food
BAKERS AND LEADERS
good pay. Supply
Aluminum. 301 & 312
BAKERS-GOOD
Apply S. 8. 1964
Michigan.
PHEASANT AND
COURT

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SALE OR EXCH.
MR. N.B. JACOB
 New brick and
 basement build-
 ings and 2 of 6 r.
 white enamel inter-
 and sleeping por-
 tances; more
 vacant, or
 submit us offer
WILLIAMS, LEHRER
 Stony Island-av.

SALE - BUILDER
of best 3 apt.
entire interior: fine
suit for a home
a, porch, a steel
L.; owner nee
for inspection
STON BROS.

SALE - FURNITURE
Park-bird, 3
furn. base, 3
entire \$6,240, price
\$600.00.
entire Address

SALE IN SCOT
bldg. 6 rooms
price \$12,750.
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SALE - 3 YEAR
2 flat, 5 and
entire modern; a
equity; each
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SALE - MOD. 3 R
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entire **JAMES AD**
entire 3501.

SALE—XCHGR
 Park and 5
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF
MID-SUMMER SALE
BUY NOW.
is a Clearance Sale of the
continued styles new, returned
rentals, and concert used.
PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS
\$45 to \$75
half. Grinnell,
ons, Shoninger,
Duncan, Smith & Barnes,
Gerold.
\$75 to \$150
F. J. Vose.

Steindell,
Healy,
Bradford,
Bryant,
Bauer,
to \$230
Shoninger,
Kranich & Bach,
Conover,
Vase,
Adam Schaaf,
GRAND PIANOS
to \$500
Steck
Baldwin.
and others.
TERMS—\$5 cash and \$5 monthly.
The Music Roll—175

Steindell,
Healy,
Bradford,
Bryant,
Bauer,
to \$230
Shoninger,
Kranich & Bach,
Conover,
Vase,
Adam Schaaf,
GRAND PIANOS
to \$500
Steck
Baldwin.
and others.
TERMS—\$5 cash and \$5 monthly.
The Music Roll—17c 25c

ADAM SCHAAP
319-321 E. Wabash-av.
St. Jackson & Van Buren-st.

Over Piano Month
Lyon & Healy's
OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUE
CLASS INSTRUMENTS, IN THE
LAYING CONDITION.
on walnut 88 note player piano \$775
fumed oak 88 n. player piano..... 350
mahogany 88 note player piano..... 325
mahogany 88 note player piano..... 310
mahogany 88 note player piano 300

ark 88 note player piano	420
mark mahog 88 note Pianos	420
ark mahog. 65-88 note player	420
ahogany 88 note player piano	420
mahogany 88 note player piano	420
mahogany 88 note player piano	420
Grand mahogany 88 note	420
piano	420
Bach mahogany 88 note	420
mission design oak 88 note	420
piano	420
mahogany 65-88 note Pianos	420
trick 88 note player piano	420
ahogany 88 note Pianos	420
AND MANY OTHERS.	420
these instruments purchased and	420
turned within a year at full cost	420
on a new basis.	420

and \$5 a month will purchase a
TON & HEALY,
 MONTHLY PAYMENTS
 451-47 AV. AT JACKSON BLVD.
 BARGAINS IN USED IN
 THE LOWEST PRICES
 and [bargains in case, case
 and (splendid condition)... 400
 small mah. grand (almost new)... 400
 mahogany case... 400
 g. 88 note player (fine condition)... 250
 mahog. upright (Colonial)... 250
 mahogany upright... 250
 mahogany upright... 250
 mahogany player, 88 note... 250

200 upright.....	15
20 pianos.....	100
13 pianos.....	100
3 pianos.....	15
1 piano.....	15
1 piano.....	15
1 piano.....	30

J. O. TWICHELL,
 the Sommer Grand and Aeolian
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